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THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Report of the Congressional Committee.

Causes of the Failure of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. McClellan's Course Reviewed and Condemned.

Gen. Barnard's Opinion on the Peninsular Campaign.

Letters and Orders of President Lincoln.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

General McClellan's Plans After the Battle of Antietam.

Gen. Franklin and the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

THE INTERFERENCE WITH GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Report of the Senate Committee on the "Conduct of the War" is a document of 64 closely printed octavo pages and would fill, if printed in full, not far from 20 columns of the TIMES. It opens by rehearsing the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Committee and by stating the leading motive which has guided their inquiries. They state that if the Army of the Potomac had fulfilled the expectations which were warranted by its numbers, its discipline, its courage and its appointments, the rebellion would long since have been closed. Their main object in their investigations has been, therefore, to ascertain why these expectations have been disappointed. They have taken the testimony of about 200 witnesses, including about 100 Generals, and in the report they set forth, as clearly and dispassionately as possible, the historical facts which that large body of evidence establishes.

The first subject which was examined was the disaster at BULL RUN, in July, 1861; and the second, the disaster at BALL'S BLUFF. Of both these affairs the history is given in a separate report.

The report proceeds in the first place to set forth the facts of the organization of the Army of the Potomac after Gen. McCLELLAN assumed command. It numbered 185,000 men, who were well armed and equipped, and were ready and eager for active operations. The generals most familiar with the subject advised the division of the army into *corps d'armée*, but Gen. McCLELLAN opposed it, and it was accordingly not begun until March, 1862, and then by the direct orders of the President; and in May it was suspended, in consequence of Gen. McCLELLAN's disapproval. While the army lay on the Potomac in front of Washington, great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the strength of the enemy, which was variously estimated at from 70,000 to 210,000 men; the report shows that even the lowest number was too large. The works built for the defence of Washington, were never properly garrisoned.

In October, 1861, the Navy Department applied for aid from the War Department in opening the Potomac. The proposition made was that the gun-boats should destroy the rebel batteries at Mathias Point, and that troops should then be sent to hold it. The President favored it and applied to Gen. McCLELLAN, who promised to send 4,000 troops at a certain time down the river. The Navy Department had the transports ready at the time designated, and Capt. CRAVEN had his gun-boats on hand, but the troops did not arrive. Gen. McCLELLAN, on inquiry from Assistant Secretary FOX as to the reason of his failure, said he feared the troops could not be landed. Mr. FOX replied that the Navy Department would be responsible for their landing. It was then agreed that they should be sent the next night. But they did not come nor were they ever sent. The only reason assigned was that Gen. McCLELLAN feared it might bring on a general engagement.

THE MOVEMENT TO THE PENINSULA.

On the 31st of January the President issued an order to the Army of the Potomac, after providing for the safety of Washington, to be formed into an expedition, "for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad southwestward of Manassas Junction." Gen. McCLELLAN wrote an elaborate reply, remonstrating against this plan, and proposing a movement by way of the Rappahannock and Fortress Monroe, giving the preference to the former route. He stated that thirty days would be required for preparation, and that he regarded success by this route as certain, while it was "by no means certain that they could beat the enemy at Manassas." To this the President replied:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac—yours to be down the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on York River; mine to move directly to a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas. If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions I shall gladly yield my plan to yours:

1. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of *time* and *money* than mine?
2. Wherein is a victory *more certain* by your plan than mine?
3. Wherein is a victory *more valuable* by your plan than mine?
4. In fact, would it not be *less* valuable in this, that it would break no great line of the enemy's communication, while mine would?
5. In case of disaster, would not a safe retreat be more difficult by your plan than by mine?

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

A Council of War was held on the subject by direction of the President, at which twelve Generals were present. Eight voted in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN's plan, and four, McDOWELL, SUMNER, HEINTZELMAN and BARNARD against it. The decision was to move by way of Annapolis and the Rappahannock, and it was also decided not to disturb the rebels on the Potomac. Before the movement could be executed, the rebels evacuated Manassas; the army was sent in pursuit but went no further than Fairfax Court House; and on the 13th of March Gen. McCLELLAN informed a Council of War called at that place, that he proposed to abandon the Rappahannock route, and advance upon Richmond by way of the York and James Rivers. The President on the 8th of March had issued an order that no movement of the army should be made "without leaving in and about Washington such a force as, in the opinion of Gen. McCLELLAN and the commanders of all the army corps, would render the Capital secure." At the Council of War, held on the 13th at Fairfax, the following result was reached:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, March 13, 1862.

A council of the Generals commanding army corps at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were of the opinion:

First—That the enemy having retreated from Manassas to Gordonsville, behind the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, it is the opinion of the Generals commanding army corps, that the operations to be carried on will be best undertaken from Old Point Comfort, between the York and James rivers, upon Richmond; provided, first, that the enemy's vessel, the *Merrimac*, can be neutralized; second, the means of transportation sufficient for an immediate transfer of the force to its new base can be ready at Washington and Alexandria to move down the Potomac; third, that a naval auxiliary force can be had to silence or aid in silencing the enemy's batteries in York River; fourth, that the force to be left to cover Washington shall be such as *to give an entire feeling of security for its safety from menace. Unanimous.*

Second—If the foregoing cannot be, the army should then be moved against the enemy behind the Rappahannock at the earliest possible moment, and the means for reconstructing bridges, repairing railroads, and stocking them with material sufficient for supplying the army, should at once be collected for both the Orange and the Alexandria and the Aquia and Richmond Railroads. Unanimous.

NOTE.—That *with the forts on the right bank of the Potomac fully garrisoned, and those on the left bank occupied*, a covering force in front of the Virginia line of 25,000 men would suffice. (KEYES, HEINTZELMAN and McDOWELL.) A total of 40,000 for the defence of the city would suffice. (SUMNER.)

In the judgment of competent officers, a force of 30,000 men was requisite to garrison the forts, which, with the smallest covering force thought necessary, would make a total of 55,000 men. Evidence is submitted to show that the President's requirement had not been fulfilled, and that Gen. McDOWELL's corps was necessarily detained in consequence.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN with the advance of the army arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 23d of March and telegraphed to Gen. McCLELLAN that he had sent out reconnoissance which satisfied him that the rebels had not more than 10,000 troops at Yorktown. Gen. McCLELLAN replied, cautioning him against doing anything to expose the intended line of operations. On the 2d of April Gen. McCLELLAN arrived, and on the 5th the army appeared before the enemy's lines. Evidence was submitted to the Committee showing that the rebels did not determine to reinforce MAGRUDER, who had from 7,000 to 12,000 men at Yorktown, until it was apparent that our forces intended to stop there and commence a regular seige of the place. The general opinion of the officers was that the rebel lines could be easily forced. Gen. McCLELLAN, however, refused all proposals of the kind, and called for McDOWELL's corps. On the 4th of May it was discovered that Yorktown had been evacuated. Pursuit was commenced, and on the 5th the rebels made a stand which led to the

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

of which, after stating briefly the general result, the Committee say:

"There seems to have been great misapprehension and confusion in relation to the management of the troops at Williamsburgh. When the pursuit first commenced on Sunday, Gen. HEINTZELMAN was instructed by Gen. McCLELLAN to take charge of operations in front. On the morning of Monday orders were sent to Gen. SUMNER to take the command; Gen. McCLELLAN remained behind in Yorktown to superintend the sending two divisions up the York River to West Point. A heavy rain set in on Sunday, rendering the roads almost impracticable for the passage of troops. The troops of the different commands became mingled—divisions and brigades, to some extent were separated from each other—and it seems to have been difficult to get the troops up in time.

During Monday forenoon Gen. HOOKER, finding himself hard pressed by the enemy, and understanding that Gen. SUMNER had 30,000 troops with him, sent repeatedly for reinforcements. So did Gen. STONEMAN and Gen. HEINTZELMAN, but no reinforcements arrived. Gen. SUMNER states that, having sent Gen. HANCOCK to the right, he had at the center only about 3,000 infantry—the cavalry there not being fitted for operations against the enemy, on account of the country being so wooded. Upon receiving the call for reinforcements to be sent to the left to Gen. HOOKER, he sent staff officers to hurry up troops from the rear, his own corps being some ten miles off, and ordered KEARNEY to reinforce HOOKER. Reinforcements not coming up to Gen. HOOKER as soon as needed, or perhaps expected, the Prince DE JOINVILLE and Gov. SPRAGUE went to Yorktown to urge Gen. McCLELLAN to come up to the front, and take charge of matters there. Gov. SPRAGUE arrived at Yorktown about 1 o'clock, having been about an hour in going down. He testifies that when Gen. McCLELLAN was told the condition of affairs at the front, he remarked that he had supposed '*those in front could attend to that little matter.' After some time* Gen. McCLELLAN started from Yorktown, and reached the vicinity of Williamsburgh about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

By that time Gen. KEARNEY had reached the field and reinforced Gen. HOOKER, taking command, being the senior in rank to Gen. HOOKER. Gen. HANCOCK had been engaged on the right, but, upon being reinforced, had succeeded in repulsing the enemy, losing about forty men. The principal fighting was done by the troops under Gen. HOOKER, his division sustaining a loss of about 1,700 men. Before he was reinforced, his troops were obliged to hold their position with the bayonet and such ammunition as the men could obtain from the bodies of those who had fallen, the roads being so muddy that it was impossible to bring up fresh ammunition.

That night the enemy evacuated their position at Williamsburgh. Gen. McCLELLAN states that after he arrived on the field he was so satisfied that the enemy had been beaten, and would be compelled to evacuate their position that night or be taken at a great disadvantage, that *he countermanded orders to the divisions of* RICHARDSON *and* SEDGWICK *and sent them back to Yorktown.*

The next day the pursuit was continued for a short distance by Gen. STONEMAN and the cavalry, with a small body of infantry. Several of the generals testify that, *had the enemy been promptly followed up after the battle of Williamsburgh, they could have been followed right into Richmond*—one of them says without firing a gun. Gen. McCLELLAN says that the roads were so bad, in consequence of the rains, that it was impracticable to make a vigorous pursuit.

The battle of Williamsburgh appears to have been fought under many and serious disadvantages. Nothing was known of the nature of the country or the defensive works of the enemy until our troops arrived before them; there was no controlling mind in charge of the movements; there was uncertainty in regard to who was in command; each general fought as he considered best; and, *by the time the general commanding appeared on the field, the principal part of the fighting was over.*"

THE ADVANCE TO THE CHICKAHOMINY.

The distance from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy was from forty to fifty miles. The army was two weeks in passing over it. The first troops who crossed were the corps of Gen. KEYES, on the 24th of May, followed by HEINTZELMAN's on the 25th. The rest remained on the left bank. Gen. McCLELLAN continued to call for reinforcements, and in a letter written May 21, asked that Gen. McDOWELL might be sent to him *by water* rather than by land, as the most expeditious way, and that he and his forces should be placed under his orders, in the ordinary way. In reply, the President stated: "Gen. McDOWELL can reach you by land sooner than he could *get aboard of* boats, if the boats were ready at Fredericksburgh, unless his march should be resisted, in which case the force resisting him will not be confronting you at Richmond. By land, he will reach you in five days after starting, whereas by water, he would not reach you in two weeks, judging by past experience." Preparations were accordingly made for McDOWELL to leave Fredericksburgh to join McCLELLAN; but JACKSON's expedition down the Shenandoah Valley led to his being retained.

The Report then proceeds to give the following history of

THE BATTLES OF SEVEN PINES AND FAIR OAKS.

"On the 31st of May and the 1st of June, the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks were fought. As there has been so much controversy in regard to the conduct of some of the troops engaged in that battle, your Committee will refer more particularly to the testimony of Gen. CASEY, who commanded the advanced division, upon which the attack was first made. Gen. CASEY states that, when the campaign of the Peninsula commenced, his division consisted principally of raw and inexperienced troops. They had suffered greatly from the labors and exposures incident upon the siege of Yorktown and the advance of the troops up the Peninsula. Some of them had been for weeks without shelter, being compelled to leave their camp equipage behind when ordered on the pursuit of the enemy after the evacuation of Yorktown. That division took the lead across the Chickahominy, taking up a position at Seven Pines, where it established itself by throwing up intrenchments and cutting abatis.

A few days before the battle of Seven Pines, contrary to the advice and opinion of Gen. KEYES *and Gen.* CASEY, the division was ordered three-quarters of a mile to the front, within six miles of Richmond, his pickets extending within five miles. They had no support on their right or their left, the remainder of the corps to which they belonged (KEYES) being in their rear. They at once commenced digging rifle-pits and cutting abatis, the pickets at night being attacked by the enemy, who were repulsed. About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 31st the pickets reported the enemy approaching, and an aid of Gen. JOHNSON was captured and brought in with important papers upon him. Gen. CASEY, with this aid and his general officer of the day, went to Gen. KEYES and reported the circumstances to him. Gen. KEYES testifies that *for some days before the attack* he sent to Gen. McCLELLAN reports of his condition, the threatening attitude of the enemy in his immediate vicinity, and urged that Gen. SUMNER be *sent across to his support. This was not done, however, until after the attack commenced. Reports continued to come in of the approach of the* enemy. The division was called out and formed, the working men called in, and preparations made to meet the coming attack. Two lines of battle were formed—one in the rifle-pits, and another about one-third of a mile in advance—composed of five or six regiments and four pieces of artillery. A regiment had previously been sent out to support the pickets. About twenty minutes to one o'clock the enemy commenced the attack in force, supposed to amount to about 35,000 men, attacking in front and on both flanks. After fighting some time, the enemy continuing to come on in force, the forces in front fell back to the rifle-pits, and fought there until nearly surrounded. Reinforcements had been promised, and Gen. CASEY had selected the position to which they were to be assigned; but no *reinforcements came up* to his position until just before he was forced to fall back from his second line, when a single regiment arrived. After about three hours' fighting, the division fell back from its second line, with a loss of 1,433 in killed, wounded and missing. In the course of an hour after CASEY's division had been driven back, the remainder of our forces were swept back from a mile and a half to two miles from CASEY's first line, when the enemy were checked, and the fighting ceased for the day.

During the battle Gen. SUMNER, whose corps was on the left bank of the Chickahominy, was ordered by Gen. McCLELLAN to *hold his forces in readiness* to cross. Gen. SUMNER not only did that, but at once called out his forces, and moved them until the heads of the columns were at the bridges ready to cross, thereby saving between one and two hours. When the order came to cross he immediately moved his forces in the direction of the field of battle, came up with and engaged the enemy, and relieved the pressure upon the troops engaged on his left.

The next day, the 1st of June, the enemy attacked Gen. SUMNER at Fair Oaks. Gen. HOOKER, who had been ordered forward the day before by Gen. HEINTZELMAN with one-half of his division, hearing the firing of the enemy upon Gen. SUMNER's forces, proceeded at once in that direction and engaged the enemy. In a short time the enemy was repulsed, and fell back in confusion. There was no communication between the forces under Gen. SUMNER and those under Gen. HEINTZELMAN, (HOOKER's,) but each fought as he deemed best under the circumstances. Gen. McCLELLAN was with the main part of the army on the left bank of the Chickahominy. *After the fight was over he came across to the right bank of the river.*

On the morning of Monday, Gen. HEINTZELMAN ordered Gen. HOOKER to make a reconnoissance in force, which he did, advancing to within four miles of Richmond, meeting with no resistance except a little from the enemy's pickets. Upon being informed by Gen. HEINTZELMAN of what he had done, Gen. McCLELLAN ordered the troops to be recalled and occupy the position that had been held by CASEY's division.

The officers engaged in that battle, who have been examined, testify that the army could have pushed right on to the City of Richmond with little resistance; that the enemy were very much broken and demoralized, throwing away arms, clothing, &c., that might impede their flight."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S INTENTIONS TO ADVANCE.

Gen. McCLELLAN seems to have contemplated an immediate movement upon Richmond, for, the day after the battle, June 2, he writes to the Secretary of War:

"The enemy attacked in force and with great spirit yesterday morning, but are everywhere most signally repulsed with great loss. Our troops charged frequently on both days, and uniformly broke the enemy. The result is, that *our left is within four miles of Richmond.* I only wait for the river to fall to cross with the rest of the force and make a general attack. Should I find them holding firm in a very strong position, I may wait for what troops I can bring up from Fort Monroe. But the *morale* of my troops is now such that I can venture much. I do not fear for odds against me. The victory is complete, and all credit is due to the gallantry of our officers and men."

The movement was not made, however, as Gen. McCLELLAN states, because of the high stage of water and the bad roads.

On the 6th of June McCALL's division of Gen. McDOWELL's corps was ordered to join the army on the Peninsula. On the 8th of June Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs: "I shall be in perfect readiness to move forward and take Richmond the *moment that McCall reaches here* and the ground will admit the passage of artillery." On the 10th or 11th of June McCALL's troops commenced arriving at the White House.

Preparations continued to be made in Washington to send down by land, from Fredericksburgh, the remainder of Gen. McDOWELL's corps, he being directed to coöperate fully with Gen. McCLELLAN, but retaining an independent command. This does not appear to have been in accordance with Gen. McCLELLAN's wishes; for, on the 16th of June he telegraphs to the Secretary of War:

"It ought to be distinctly understood that McDOWELL and his troops are completely under my control. I received a telegram from him requesting that McCALL's Division might be placed so as to *join him* immediately upon his arrival. *That request does not breathe the proper spirit*; whatever troops come to me must be disposed of so as to do the most good. I do not feel that in such circumstances as those in which I am now placed, Gen. McDOWELL should wish the general interest to be sacrificed for the purpose of increasing his command. *If I cannot fully control all his troops I want none of them, but would prefer to fight the battle with what I have*, and let others be responsible for the results."

On the 18th of June Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs to the Secretary of War that he has received information from deserters to the effect that troops have left Richmond to reinforce JACKSON; that the movement commenced on the 8th; and that, if reinforcements have gone to JACKSON, they are probably not less than 10,000 men; but that he cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but that it seems pretty certain that it is believed in Richmond and among the rebel troops. To this the President replies, on the same day, that the information is corroborated by a despatch from Gen. KING at Fredericksburgh, and remarks: "If this is true, it is as good as a reinforcement to you of an equal force."

On the same day Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs to the President:

"A general engagement may take place at any hour. An advance by us involves a battle more or less decisive. The enemy exhibit at every point a readiness to meet us. They certainly have great numbers and extensive works. If ten or fifteen thousand men have left Richmond to reinforce JACKSON, it illustrates their strength and confidence. *After to-morrow we shall fight the rebel army as soon as Providence will permit.* We shall await only a favorable condition of the earth and sky, and the completion of some necessary preliminaries."

The returns of Gen. McCLELLAN to the Adjutant-General's office give the following as the strength of the army on the Peninsula on the 20th of June: Present for duty, 115,102; special duty, sick and in arrest, 12,225; absent 29,511—total, 156,838.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLE.

On the 24th and 25th of June, Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs the Secretary of War that he is informed by deserters and contrabands that JACKSON is contemplating an attack upon his right and rear. As this dispatch of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the one of the President in reply, are dated immediately previous to the "seven days' battle," they are given here in full.

Received 6.50 P. M.

McCLELLAN'S, June 25—6.15 P. M.

I have *just returned* from the field, and find your dispatch in regard to JACKSON. Several contrabands, just in, giving information confirming the supposition that JACKSON's advance is at or near Hanover Court-House, and that BEAUREGARD arrived, with strong reinforcements, in Richmond yesterday. *I incline to think Jackson will attack my right and rear.* The rebel force is stated at 200,000, including JACKSON and BEAUREGARD. I shall have to contend against vastly superior odds, if these reports be true; but this army will do all in the power of man to hold their position and repulse any attack. I regret my great inferiority of numbers, but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcements; that this was the decisive point; and that all the available means of the Government should be concentrated here. I will do all that a General can do with the splendid army I have the honor to command; and if it is destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least *die with it*, and share its fate. But if the result of the action which will occur to-morrow, or within a short time, is a disaster, *the responsibility cannot be thrown on my shoulders; it must rest where it belongs.*

Since I commenced this, I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regard to JACKSON's movements and BEAUREGARD. I shall probably be attacked to-morrow, and now go to the other side of the Chickahominy to arrange for the defence on that side. I feel that there is no use in my again asking for reinforcements.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The answer of the President is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

Your three dispatches of yesterday, in relation to the affair, ending with the statement that you completely succeeded in making your point, are very gratifying.

The latter one, of 6:15 P. M., suggesting the probability of your being overwhelmed by 200,000 men and talking of whom the responsibility will belong, pains me very much. I give you all I can, and act on the presumption that you will do the best you can with what you have; while you continue, ungenerously I think, to assume that I could give you more if I would. I have omitted, I shall omit, no opportunity to send you reinforcements whenever I possibly can.

A. LINCOLN.

Major-General McCLELLAN.

On the afternoon of the 26th of June, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the enemy, in considerable force, made a vigorous attack upon the troops of Gen. McCALL's division, stationed at Mechanicsville, consisting of the two brigades of SEYMOUR and REYNOLDS. The action lasted until nightfall, when *the enemy were repulsed.* Troops were sent up by Gen. PORTER to the assistance of those engaged; but they were not in the battle, though some of them were in position to *support the right of the line.*

About 12 o'clock that night the troops were ordered to fall back to Gaines' Mill, which was accomplished without loss.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL—GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DEFENCE.

On the 27th the battle of Gaines' Mill was fought, principally by the troops under Gen. PORTER. Our forces there engaged were from 27,000 to 30,000; the force of the enemy being from two to three times that number. The enemy were in such superior force that, although our troops fought with exceeding bravery, they were driven back, with a loss of about 9,000 men, in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. McCLELLAN was questioned as to the policy of leaving the right wing, consisting of only about 30,000 men, to meet the attack of the superior force of the enemy, instead of withdrawing it to the right bank of the Chickahominy, before the battle of Gaines' Mill. His testimony on that point is as follows:

Question.—Whatever might have been the intentions of the enemy, as the attack was to have been made by him, would it not have been better to have placed both wings of our army on the same side of the Chickahominy prior to the battle of Gaines' Mill?

Answer.—I do not think they ought to have been brought to the same side of the river before they actually were.

Q.—What advantage was gained by leaving the right wing of our army to be attacked by a greatly superior force?

A.—It prevented the enemy from getting on our flank and rear, and, in my opinion, enabled us to withdraw the army and its material.

Q.—Will you explain what was done by the right wing of our army at or about the time the left was engaged which saved our flank from attack and enabled the army and its material to be withdrawn?

A.—By desperate fighting they inflicted so great a loss on the enemy as *to check his movement on the left bank of the river*, and gave us time to get our material out of the way.

THE RETREAT TO THE JAMES RIVER.

During the night after the battle of Gaines' Mill, all our forces were concentrated on the right bank of the Chickahominy, and the next day the movement to the James River was determined upon. Gen. HEINTZELMAN testifies that the night after that battle he was sent for by Gen. McCLELLAN; that he found everything packed, ready to leave; that Gen. McCLELLAN said there were two things to be done—to concentrate his forces and risk all on a battle, or to withdraw to the James River; that if he risked a battle there, and was beaten, the army was destroyed. Gen. HEINTZELMAN advised him not to risk a battle under such circumstances, for if that army was lost the cause would be lost; that it were better to go to the James River and await reinforcements. Gen. McCLELLAN replied that he was of that opinion himself, and that was determined upon. That night, at 12.20 A. M., Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs the Secretary of War that he (Gen. McCLELLAN) is not responsible for the result, but feels that *the Government has not sustained* his army.

To this the President replies, on the 28th: "If you have had a drawn battle, or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington. We protected Washington, and the enemy concentrated on you. Had we stripped Washington he would have been upon us before the troops sent could have got to you.

"Save your army, at all events. Will send reinforcements as fast as we can. Of course they cannot reach you to-day, to-morrow or next day."

The 28th of June passed without any serious fighting. Col. B. S. ALEXANDER testifies that on the afternoon of that day he was sent for by Gen. McCLELLAN, and went to his headquarters, at Savage's Station, arriving there about dark. He received instructions to proceed with an escort to the James River, send back a sufficient number of men to act as guides for the different columns of the army, communicate with the gunboats, and order supplies to be brought up the river; to examine both shores of the James to the mouth of the Chickahominy, and ascertain the landing places; proceed up the Chickahominy to the head of navigation and ascertain the places where the army could cross, in case of necessity, and then return to headquarters and report. He left Savage's Station that night, and reached the James River the next afternoon. By the time he had completed his examination the army had reached the James River at Malvern.

While at headquarters, receiving his instructions, he was shown, as he testifies, a printed order, not then issued, *directing the destruction of the baggage of officers and men*, and the tents, camps, equipage and things of that kind; appealing to the army to submit to this privation, as it would be only temporary—"only for a few days." He remonstrated with Gen. McCLELLAN against issuing such an order; that it would have a bad effect, would demoralize the army, as it would be telling them more plainly than they could be told in any other way that they were defeated and running for their lives. The order was not issued, and Gen. McCLELLAN testifies that he has no recollection of any such order.

The retreat to the James River having been decided upon, the army took up its march, being attacked by the enemy in the day time, and however successful in repelling those attacks, evacuating their positions during the night. The actions of Savage's Station, Glendale and Malvern were fought during the movement of the army to the James, the enemy being repulsed in each day's fighting, and our army falling back, under orders, during the night.

It would appear, from all the information your Committee can obtain, that *the battles were fought, the troops handled, new dispositions made and old ones changed, entirely by the corps commanders, without directions from the Commanding-General. He would place the troops in the morning, then leave the field and seek the position for the next day, giving no directions until the close of the day's fighting, when the troops would be ordered to fall back during the night to the new position selected by him.* In that manner the army reached the James River.

The battle of Malvern Hill, of the 1st of July, was the most fiercely contested of any upon the Peninsula. The troops were placed in the morning, under direction of Gen. McCLELLAN, *who then left the field*, returning to it again in the afternoon. The first action of the day commenced about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, but did not continue long. The principal action, when the enemy attacked most vigorously and persistently, commenced late in the afternoon, and continued till after dark, the enemy being repulsed and beaten at every point. Many of the officers examined by your Committee are of the opinion that the enemy were so severely punished on that day that *they could have been followed into Richmond, had our army followed them up vigorously.*

It is true that our army had been severely tried during the preceding week, fighting, as they did, nearly every day, and retreating every night. The corps commanders and the troops under them fought most bravely—no troops better. However disheartened they may have become by what all must have regarded as a precipitate retreat during the night, they still fought with the most obstinate bravery when attacked in the day time by an exultant and successful enemy.

The Commanding-General, however, determined to fall back from Malvern to Harrison's Bar, notwithstanding the victory won there by our army. He seems to have regarded his army as entirely unfitted to meet the enemy, for on the day of the battle at Malvern, evidently before that battle took place, he writes to the Adjutant-General of the army from Haxall's plantation:

"My men are completely exhausted, and I dread the result if we are attacked to-day by fresh troops. If possible, I shall retire to-night to Harrison's Bar, where the gunboats can render more aid in covering our position. Permit me to urge that not an hour should be lost in sending me fresh troops. *More gunboats are much needed.*"

THE RESPONSIBILITY QUESTION AGAIN.

On the 2d of July, the President telegraphs to Gen. McCLELLAN:

"Your dispatch of yesterday morning induces me to hope your army is having some rest. In this hope allow me to reason with you for a moment. When you ask for 50,000 men to be promptly sent you, you must surely labor under some gross mistake of fact. Recently you sent papers showing your disposal of forces made last Spring for the defence of Washington, and advising a return to that plan. I find included, in and about Washington, 75,000 men. *Now please be assured that I have not men enough to fill that very plan by* 15,000. All of Gen. FREMONT's in the valley; all of Gen. BANKS'; all of Gen. McDOWELL's not with you; and all in Washington, taken together, do not exceed, if they reach, 60,000, with Gen. WOOL and Gen. DIX added to those mentioned. I have not outside of your army 75,000 men east of the mountains. Thus, the idea of sending you 50,000, or any other considerable force, promptly, *is simply absurd.* If, in your frequent mention of responsibility, you had the impression that I blame you for not doing more than you can, *please be relieved of such impression.* I only beg that in like manner you will not ask impossibilities of me.

If you think you are not strong enough to take Richmond just now, *I do not ask you to try just now.* Save the army, material and *personnel*, and I will strengthen it for the offensive again as fast as I can."

On the 3d of July, after the army had reached Harrison's Bar, Gen. McCLELLAN writes to the Secretary of War:

"I am in hopes that the enemy is as completely worn out as we are; he was certainly very severely punished in the last battle. * * * * It is, of course, impossible to estimate as yet our losses, but I doubt whether there are to-day more than 50,000 men with their colors.

To accomplish the great task of capturing Richmond, and putting an end to this rebellion, reinforcements should be sent to me rather much over than less than 100,000 men."

The retreat of the army from Malvern to Harrison's Bar was very precipitate. The troops upon their arrival there were huddled together in great confusion, the entire army being collected within a space of about three miles along the river. *No orders were given the first day for occupying the heights which commanded the position*, nor were the troops so placed as to be able to resist an attack in force by the enemy, and nothing but a heavy rain, thereby preventing the enemy from bringing up their artillery, saved the army there from destruction. The enemy did succeed in bringing up some of their artillery, and threw some shells into the camp, *before any preparations for defence had been made. On the 3d of July the heights* were taken possession of by our troops and works of defence commenced, and then, and not until then, was our army secure in that position.

The army remained at Harrison's Bar during July and a part of August. The future operations of the army were discussed. On the 25th of July, Gen. HALLECK visited it, and was met by Gen. BURNSIDE, who came up from North Carolina. A council of general officers was called, and a majority were in favor of withdrawing the army. Gen. McCLELLAN objected, and called for 50,000 reinforcements to renew the movement upon Richmond. Gen. HALLECK informed him that the Government could give him only 20,000, and he consented to advance with that number. Gen. HALLECK left with this understanding, but the next day Gen. McCLELLAN renewed his call for 15,000 or 20,000 more, and it was then decided to withdraw the army as rapidly as possible in order to coöperate with Gen. POPE, then in presence of a superior force of the enemy. Gen. McCLELLAN stated his available force at that time at 85,000 or 90,000 men. In closing this portion of their Report, the Committee submit the following, from the conclusion of Gen. J. G. BARNARD's Report of the operations of the Engineering Department:

GEN. BARNARD'S OPINION AS TO THE CAUSES OF THE FAILURE OF THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

One of the prominent among the causes of ultimate failure was *the inaction of eight months* from August, 1861, to April, 1862. More than any other wars, rebellion demands rapid measures. In November, 1861, the army of the Potomac, if not fully supplied with all the material, was yet about as complete in numbers, discipline, and organization as it ever became. For four months the great marine avenue to the capital of the nation was blockaded, and that capital kept in a partial state of siege by a greatly inferior enemy, in face of a movable army of 150,000 men.

In the Winter of 1861 and 1862 Norfolk could and should have been taken. The navy demanded it, the country demanded it, and the means were ample. By its capture the career of the *Merrimac*, which proved so disastrous to our subsequent operations, would have been prevented. The preparation of this vessel was known, and the Navy Department was not without forebodings of the mischief it would do.

Though delay might mature more comprehensive plans, and promise greater results, it is not the first case in which it has been shown that successful war involves something more than abstract military principles. The true question was *to seize the first practicable moment to satisfy the, perhaps, unreasonable but natural longing of an ambitious nation for results to justify its lavish confidence*, and to take advantage of an undivided command and untrammeled liberty of action while they were possessed.

When the army did move, a plan was adopted perfectly certain to invite, nay, compel interference, and when the army was to go by Annapolis to the lower Chesapeake, I felt confident that one-half would scarcely have been embarked before the other half would have been ordered back to Washington. The enemy was then at Manassas, and a feint, even if not reality, of an attack upon Washington was so obvious, so certain to create a panic, which no Executive could resist, that interference with the removal of the rest of the army was certain.

When the enemy fell back behind the Rappahannock, and destroyed the railroad bridges, the circumstances were greatly changed, and there were strong arguments for the line adopted. Yet, results have proved how many reasons there were to be considered, besides the purely military ones, which opposed themselves to the adoption of such a line.

The facts connected with the withholding of McDOWELL's corps have been so completely exhibited in the proceedings of the McDowell Court of Inquiry, that every one who wishes can form his own judgment. Whether it was wise or unwise, it was *one of those things resulting from the taking of a line of operations which did not then cover Washington.*

At the time the army of the Potomac landed on the peninsula the rebel cause was at its lowest ebb. Its armies were demoralized by the defeats of Port Royal, Mill Spring, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, and Pea Ridge; and reduced by sickness, loss in battle, expirations of periods of service, &c.; while the conscription law was not yet even passed. It seemed as if it *needed but one vigorous gripe to end forever this rebellion so nearly throttled.* How, then, happened it that the day of the initiation of the campaign of this magnificent army of the Potomac was the day of the resuscitation of the rebel cause, which seemed to grow *pari passu* with the slow progress of its operations?

However I may be committed to any expression of professional opinion to the contrary, (I certainly did suggest it,) my opinion now is, that *the lines of Yorktown should have been assaulted.* There is reason to believe that they were not held in strong force when our army appeared before them; and we know that they were far from complete. The prestige of power, the *morale*, were on our side. It was due to ourselves to confirm and sustain it. We should probably have succeeded. But if we had failed, it may well be doubted whether the shock of an unsuccessful assault would be more demoralizing than the labors of a siege.

Our troops toiled a month in the trenches, or lay in the swamps of Warwick. We lost few men by the siege; but disease took a fearful hold of the army, and toil and hardship, unredeemed by the excitement of combat, impaired their *morale. We did not carry with us from Yorktown so good an army as we took there.* Of the bitter fruits of that month gained by the enemy we have tasted to our heart's content. They are not yet exhausted.

The siege having been determined upon, we should have opened our batteries on the place as fast as they were completed. The effect on the troops would have been inspiring. It would have lightened the siege and shortened our labors; and, besides, we would have had the credit of driving the enemy from Yorktown by *force of arms*, whereas, as it was, we only induced him to evacuate for prudential reasons.

Yorktown having fallen, however, as it did, it was right to pursue the enemy with our whole force. But the battle of Williamsburgh, fought, as it was, without reconnoitring the position, without concert of action among the different corps and division commanders, and almost without orders, *was a blunder which ought not to have happened.*

We knew of this position beforehand, and we knew it was fortified. We might have been sure, if the enemy made a stand there, that it would be a strong one, for he would be fighting for time to get his trains out of our reach. We fought; we lost several thousand men, and we gained nothing. If we had not fought, the next day a battle would in all probability have been unnecessary. But if it had been necessary, we should have had time to have brought up our resources, reconnoitred the position, and delivered our attack in such a way that some result would have flowed from it.

We had every advantage. FRANKLIN's division landed at West Point on the next day, and SEDGWICK's division on the day following. Those two divisions, had the enemy waited another day at Williamsburgh, could have cut his communication, and in that case we would have been superior in his front, and have had two divisions in his rear. His hasty retreat, and perhaps his capture, must inevitably have followed, and the great object of keeping FRANKLIN so long embarked, and finally sending him to West Point, would have been accomplished.

On leaving Williamsburgh we *should have crossed the Chickahominy, and connected with the navy in the James River. We should then have had a united army, and the coöperation of the navy, and probably would have been in Richmond in two weeks.* The fact that we did not know the character of the Chickahominy as an obstacle, (as it lay across our direct road to Richmond,) that our transports were on the York River, and that the railroad furnished a good means of supply to the army, that we wished to connect with McDOWELL coming from Fredericksburgh, &c., determined our route. In taking it we lost essentially all that was worth going so far to gain, viz; the James River approach and the coöperation of the navy.

The route chosen, two weeks should not have been spent in traversing the forty miles from Williamsburgh to Bottom's and New Bridges; and the barrier of the Chickahominy being left unguarded at Bottom's Bridge, no time should have been lost in making use of the circumstance to turn and seize the passage of New Bridge, which might have been done by the 28th of May, and even earlier, had measures been pressed and prepared for it.

The repulse of the rebels at Fair Oaks should have been taken advantage of. It was one of those occasions which, if not seized, do not repeat themselves. We now know the state of disorganization and dismay in which the rebel army retreated. *We now know that it could have been followed into Richmond.* Had it been so, there would have been no resistance to overcome to bring over our right wing. Although we did not then know all that we now do, it was obvious at that time that when the rebels struck the blow at our left wing, they did not leave any means in their hands unused to secure success. It was obvious enough that they struck with their whole force, and yet we *repulsed them in disorder with three-fifths of ours.* We should have followed them up at the same time that we brought over the other two-fifths.

After it was known that McDOWELL was called off to another quarter, there was no longer hope of an increase of force by the junction of his corps. There were no other reinforcements to look for beyond what we received by the middle of the month of June. The rebel force was known or supposed to be constantly increasing by conscription, by the influx of troops from other parts, and by the breaking up of BEAUREGARD's army.

At last the moment came when action was imperative. The enemy assumed the initiative. *We had warning of when and where he was to strike.* Had PORTER been withdrawn *the night of the 26th of June* our army would have been concentrated on the right bank of the Chickahominy River, while two corps, at least, of the enemy's force were on the left bank. Whatever course we then took, whether to strike at Richmond and the portion of the enemy on the right bank, or move at once for the James, we would have had a concentrated army and a fair chance of a brilliant result in the first; and in the second, if we accomplished nothing, we would have been in the same case on the morning of the 27th as we were on that of the 28th, minus a lost battle and a compulsory retreat. Or had the fortified lines, thrown up expressly for that object, been held by 20,000 men, as they could have been, we would have fought on the other side with 80,000 men instead of 27,000. Or, finally, had the lines been abandoned, with our hold on the right bank of the Chickahominy, we might have fought and crushed the enemy on the left bank, reopened our communication, and then return and taken Richmond.

As it was, the enemy fought with his whole force except enough left before our lines to keep up an appearance—and we fought with 27,000 men, losing a battle and 9,000 men. By this defeat we were driven from our position, our advance for conquest turned into a retreat for safety by a force probably not greatly superior to our own.

In view of the length of time which our operations before Richmond consumed, there is now no doubt that the depot at the White House should have been fortified, as well as one or two points on the railroad thence to the Chickahominy; that the *tête-de-pont* at Bottom's Bridge should have been completed, and likewise *têtes-de-pont*, or strong positions, prepared to cover the *debouchés* from our bridges to the left bank of the Chickahominy. With these the army would have possessed freedom of motion to concentrate on either side, and the disastrous battle of the 27th would scarcely have occurred.

When the army reached the James River it needed no prophet to predict the disasters which have since befallen our country's cause. If the army had sustained itself nobly, it cannot be denied that so much fruitless toil, and so much disaster, had deprived it of the *élan* which results from success alone. It was, moreover, as well as our forces elsewhere, sadly diminished in numbers. On the other hand, the rebel army, from its first low state, had risen up an army most formidable in numbers, excellent in organization, and inspired by a great success. Had its numbers, indeed, approached to that attributed to it—200,000 men—there is little doubt that a march upon Washington would have speedily followed our withdrawal to the James.

From such considerations, as well as those following from the results of past operations, I counselled the immediate withdrawal from the James to reunite with our forces covering Washington."

The Committee add that "the report of Gen. BARNARD, from which the above is taken, is the only report of the officers engaged in the campaign of the Peninsula which your Committee have obtained. The report of the Commanding General has not yet been made, and the reports of his subordinates have not been sent by him to the Department."

THE REINFORCEMENTS TO GEN. POPE.

The report of the Committee then submits correspondence between Gen. HALLECK and Gen. McCLELLAN, in which the former urged, with earnestness and impatience, the hurrying forward of troops to the aid of Gen. POPE, and the latter assigned various reasons, such as lack of transportation, &c., for not complying more rapidly with those orders. The general result is stated in the following question and the answer from Gen. HALLECK:

Q. Had the army of the Peninsula been brought to coöperate with the army of Virginia with the utmost energy that circumstances would have permitted, in your judgment, as a military man, would it not have resulted in our victory instead of our defeat?

A. *I thought so at the time, and still think so.*

THE BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

The committee submit testimony in regard to the command held by Gen. McCLELLAN after the repulse of POPE, and to his movements in Maryland. On the 11th of September, Gen. McCLELLAN wrote from Rockville as follows:

"I believe this army *fully* appreciates the importance of a victory at this time, and will fight well; but *the result of a general battle, with such odds as the enemy now appears to have against us, might, to say the least, be doubtful*; and, if we should be defeated, the consequence to the country would be disastrous in the extreme. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that one or two of the three army corps now on the Potomac, opposite Washington, be at once withdrawn, and sent to reinforce this army. I would also advise that the force of Col. MILES, at Harper's Ferry, where it can be of little use, and is continually exposed to be cut off by the enemy, be immediately ordered here. This would add about 25,000 old troops to our present force, and would greatly strengthen us.

If there are any rebel forces remaining on the other side of the Potomac, they must be so few that the troops left in the forts, after the two corps shall have been withdrawn, will be sufficient to check them; and with the large cavalry force now on that side, kept well out in front to give warning of the distant approach of any very large army, a part of this army might be sent back within the intrenchments to assist in repelling an attack. *But even if Washington should be taken while these armies are confronting each other, this would not, in my judgment, bear comparison with the ruin and disasters which would follow a single defeat of this army.* If we should be successful in conquering the gigantic rebel army before us, we would have no difficulty in recovering it. On the other hand, should their force prove sufficiently powerful to defeat us, could all the forces now around Washington be sufficient to prevent such a victorious army from carrying the works on this side of the Potomac after they are uncovered by our army? I think not."

To this Gen. HALLECK replied on the 13th thus:

"In your letter of the 11th you attach too little importance to the capital. I assure you that you are wrong. The capture of this place will throw us back six months, if it should not destroy us. Beware of the evils I now point out to you. You saw them when here, but you seem to forget them in the distance. No more troops can be sent from here till we have fresh arrivals from the North.

In regard to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the Committee say but little, as it was fully explained by the former Committee; they submit, therefore, merely the following telegrams:

ROCKVILLE, Sept. 11—9½ A. M.

Col. MILES is at or near Harper's Ferry, I understand, with 9,000 troops. He can do nothing where he is, but could be of great service if ordered to join me. I suggest that he be ordered at once to join me by the most practicable route.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General, Commanding.

Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1862.—Sent 2.20 P. M.

There is no way for Col. MILES to join you at present. The only chance is to defend his works until you can open communication with him. When you do so, he will be subject to your orders.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, Rockville.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM—TESTIMONY OF OFFICERS.

On the 14th of September the battle of South Mountain was fought—the troops at Turner's Gap being under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, and those at Crampton's Gap being under the command of Gen. FRANKLIN—resulting in the enemy retiring to the vicinity of Shepherdstown.

On the 17th of September the battle of Antietam was fought. It was commenced by Gen. HOOKER on the right, at dawn, our troops driving the enemy before them, and gaining an important position. When Gen. HOOKER was wounded and taken from the field, Gen. SUMNER took command of our right. Gen. SUMNER had been ordered to hold his corps in readiness to advance an hour before daylight, but did not receive the order to advance until 7:20 o'clock in the morning. Gen. MANSFIELD, who had come up in the support of Gen. HOOKER, had been killed. Our troops, seeing their leaders fall, and being very heavily pressed by the enemy, were forced back for some distance from the advanced position Gen. HOOKER had reached; but finally, with the assistance of the troops brought up by Gen. SUMNER, checked the enemy's progress, and maintained their position.

On the left, Gen. BURNSIDE, about 10 o'clock, was ordered to attack the enemy at the bridge across the Antietam in his front, and effect a crossing there. The advance of Gen. BURNSIDE

Continued on Eighth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 4, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Reg.	104½	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	60
2,000 do	104½	300 do	60½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	105½	400 Erie Railway	77½
16,000 do	106	200 do	77½
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	97½	2500 do b30	77½
[illegible]		[illegible]	

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.	105¼	50 Hudson River R.	105¾
[illegible]		300 Harlem R.	61¼
[illegible]		[illegible]	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Amer. Gold	155	100 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2¾
25,000 do	155½	50 Hudson River	105
[illegible]		100 Harlem R.	60½
100 Quicksilver Min. Co.	39	[illegible]	
150 Pac. M. S. Co. b3	190	200 Har. R. Pref.	
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	113	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	
100 Erie Railway		500 Clev. & Tol. R.	
[illegible]		100 Chi. & R. Isl. R.	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$15,000 Amer. Gold	155¼	500 Erie Railway b3	77¾
145,000 do		100 Hudson R. R.	105
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	105	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	
100 Quicksilver M. Co.	39	[illegible]	
200 City Gas Co. Brooklin	101½	[illegible]	
200 Bucks Co. L. C.	3¾	[illegible]	
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	113	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	
200 Harlem R.	61	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	
1000 Harlem R. Pref.		100 P., F. W. & C.	
[illegible]		100 Clev. & Tol. R.	
[illegible]		100 Chic. & R. I. R.	

MONDAY, April 6, A. M.

The Trade of the past week was very active, both in the line of Import entries and of Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The Export of Specie was light, the General ruling of Exchange through the week being from 1 to 2 per cent. below the relative price of Gold Coin, which on a speculative movement went up about 13 per cent. The Import entries include 8,400 bales of Cotton imported from Liverpool, of all descriptions, though chiefly the lower descriptions, in light bags. The entries are also quite heavy of Teas, Sugars, Coffee and Wool. The general trade of the City improved in sales and prices from the recovery in the price of Gold, which on the fall of 20 per cent. had seriously checked business in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. The Customs duties of the week, (nearly all were paid in Gold,) amount to $867,000. The disbursements from the Treasury office in this City were unusually heavy, both in Gold for interest on 7.30 ₩ cents. and the maturing Certificates issued last Spring, and in United States Currency. The receipts of the latter for the New Loan of 1862, and on Deposit at 5 ₩ cent., were at the rate of $1,200,000@$1,500,000 ₩ day, notwithstanding which the disbursements of the week have reduced the general balance $6,573,557, or to $11,818,411, against $18,391,948 at the close of the previous week. Of course, under such movements, the market for Money remains easy, and the supply on the increase at 5@6 ₩ cent. The Government Loan Agent, Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, and his Sub-Agents or correspondents here, have averaged over a million of dollars ₩ day in subscriptions to the New Loan of 1862, by the conversion at par of United States Notes of legal tender, or checks on Banks payable in such Currency. The subscriptions with Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-street, alone, we are informed, exceed $2,000,000. There is some delay in furnishing promptly the Bonds of the right denominations, or the subscriptions might have been made larger. The Assistant-Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, has advertised that subscriptions or purchases for resale can be *made through his office, also, and the Bonds* furnished for delivery in New-York. The delay referred to has been unavoidable, because of the recent sudden and rapid turn in the conversions, which soon ran ahead of the supply of blanks of certain denominations from the engravers. This, however, will be remedied in a few days. The Loan Agent and his correspondents are entitled to great credit for their energy and promptness in furnishing circular information in reference to the nature of the Loan and the means of converting the Currency into it, together with other useful and interesting information in regard to the condition of the Public Debt and the resources and revenues of the country pledged to its support. Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. and Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., of this City, as well as Messrs. FISK & HATCH, have contributed liberally to the success of the movement.

The Stock Exchange shows higher figures on the Share list, and also on the Railway Bonds, and a steady decrease for Government Stocks and Treasury paper, as compared with the previous week. Speculation in the Railway Shares ran chiefly on [illegible] The Common Stock of the [illegible] made the extraordinary advance of [illegible] ₩ cent. from the figure of Saturday week, which was [illegible] ₩ cent. higher than before. The daily transactions were very large, culminating on Saturday in the sale of nearly one-third the Capital, or about 20,000 shares of $50 each. The price also appeared to reach its maximum for the present, say 62 ₩ cent., subsequently falling off to 56, and finally closing 57½ ₩ cent. Hudson River advanced 3 ₩ cent. The other Roads from 1 to 2½ ₩ cent. each, closing steady, but with no decided buoyancy. Pacific Shares mark 2½ ₩ cent. higher, closing—before the important news of the breaking up of the rival line *via* Nicaragua—at 190½@191 ₩ cent.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	143¾@157¾@153@154¾
U. S. 6 ₩ cents. 1881	105@105½
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₩ cts	105½@105¾
New-York Central	111@113¾
New-York and Erie	76½@77¾
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	188¾@190
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Harlem Common	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]

The changes in Gold Coin on Saturday were rather more frequent than on Friday, though not violent. Early in the forenoon the bidding on the Street advanced to 156, but fell back at the First regular Board to 154⅝. At the Second Board the sales were at 155@155¼, and the final price on the Street was about 155@154¾ ₩ cent. In the Share market, the feature of the speculative list was Harlem, large cash sales of which were made at 62@61@60 ₩ cent. cash. These sales eased the deliveries of the Stock, and in the afternoon the price fell to 58@56 ₩ cent., with considerable sales after the printed report at the lowest figure. From this there was a recovery of 1½ ₩ cent. The other Railways were generally steady, and so were the Bonds. The demand improved for 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds. The closing prices compare as follows with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	154	155¼	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	105	105½	Mich. Central	101½	101½
N. Y. Central	112½	113¼	Mich. Southern	57	[illegible]
Erie	77	77¾	Mich. Guaranteed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	97	97	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	105	105	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	97	97½	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	190	190	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver Co.	39	39½	Treasury Certifs.	100	100
Harlem	[illegible]	57½	7-30 Tr. Notes	105½	105¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York Bank	111	Bank of N. America	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Irving	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	[illegible]	People's	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Market	[illegible]
Leather Manufacturers'	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 7s, thirds, '83	[illegible]	Al. & T. H. firsts	[illegible]
Erie 7s, fourths	[illegible]	Al. & T. H. bds. pref.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st Bds.	[illegible]
Hud. R. thirds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem firsts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. firsts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. bonds	[illegible]
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7s	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	[illegible]
Pac. R. R. Guar'd	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	[illegible]

The business at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows:—Total receipts $7,345,610 18. For customs $171,621 30. Payments $8,700,560 14. Balance $11,818,411 63.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,759,565 against $4,336,436 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,534,075 against $1,320,060 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $473,000 against $694,000 same week last year.

The Commercial tables for eight months of the Current Fiscal year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Customhouse returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of February.

The import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 28th of February, exclusive of $1,194,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$115,178,000
Add since 1st of March	22,316,997
Total to date	$138,494,997
Against same date 1862	88,919,759
Increased Export since July 1	$44,575,158

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first eight months of the Fiscal year to February 28, were

were	$128,565,000
Add since 1st of March	20,588,704
Total to date	$149,153,704
Against same date 1862	106,529,623
Increased Export since July 1	$42,624,081

The amount of Specie exported for the eight *months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Feb. 28,*

was	$40,052,000
Add since March 1	6,900,000
Total to date	47,651,000
Against same date 1862	10,800,000
Increased Specie Export	$36,851,000

The March returns from some of the Railway lines have been received, and, without exception, show a large increase on the corresponding month—a prosperous one—last year:

	March, 1863.	March, 1862.
Hudson River	$266,261	$208,963
Cleveland and Toledo	164,845	98,280
Illinois Central	266,776	181,056
Galena and Chicago	129,156	74,246
Michigan Southern	246,600	168,100

The March return completes the first half year (fiscal) of the Hudson River Company. The figures present the following encouraging result:

October, 1862	$250,619 36
October, 1861	173,299 30
Increase	$86,320 06
November, 1862	$279,009 00
November, 1861	207,761 77
Increase	$71,290 [illegible]
December, 1862	$402,871 40
December, 1861	245,282 98
Increase	$157,588 46
January, 1863	$458,858 00
January, 1862	307,230 18
Increase	$151,628 82
February, 1863	$425,040 79
February, 1862	281,066 10
Increase	$143,978 68
March, 1863	$266,261 64
March, 1862	208,963 [illegible]
Increase	$57,298 38
Whole Gain in Six Months	$650,198

The Capital Stock of the Company being only $3,770,000, now entirely free of floating debt, and the net income last year having exceeded the charge upon the Funded Debt for Interest and Sinking Fund, by $675,791, it is not too much to say, in the foregoing increase, that this favorite metropolitan road is at length assuming the profitable position for its shareholders so long enjoyed by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, on the opposite side of the river.

Mr. THOMAS M. WISHAM, of the Stock Exchange, formerly with Messrs. JACOB LITTLE & Co., has established an office at No. 26 Pine-street.

The Assembly bill to restrain Bank loans upon Gold Coin or Bullion and Foreign Bills of Exchange, is made the special order in the State Senate for Tuesday. There is every public reason why it should become a law, and no private or mercantile reason against it which should for a moment be put in competition with the credit of the National paper Currency which our own Courts have just decided must be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, whether contracted before or subsequent to the Congressional act of 25th of February, 1862. It is also desirable, (and we hope Mr. CONNOLLY or some other Senator will move the amendment,) to restrain the Banks, during the suspension of their own payments in Specie, *from buying or selling Gold or Silver* on their own account, for speculation or otherwise. Such things, we have reason to believe, are done in this market every week, though the number of Banks engaged in the speculation is not large.

The General Term of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District of New York, decided, at Rochester, on Saturday, that the United States legal tender notes were constitutional as to debts contracted before the passage of the law making such notes a legal tender. All the four Judges concurred.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE COUPONS, DUE THIS DAY, ON THE Bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of
A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.
APRIL 1, 1863.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 4, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 56 bbls. Ashes, 4,620 bbls. Flour, 261 bbls and 734 bags Corn Meal, 336 bushels Wheat, 1,260 bushels Corn, 241 bushels Rye, 3,380 bushels Oats, 2,182 bushels Malt, 13,053 pkgs. Provisions and 666 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 70 bbls. Pots, at $8@$8 25, and small lots of Pearls at $9 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 583 bbls., including 480 bbls. Pots and 23 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping, to-day, Middling being quoted down to 72c.@73c. ₩ lb., with a limited inquiry.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales, 9,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 45@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 45 @$6 65
Extra State	6 90 @ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 20 @ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 50 @ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 40 @10 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 1,250 bbls., at $7 35@$7 75 for poor to good superfine, $7 80@$9 00 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and firm; sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $6 85@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $4 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, but quite stiffly held. Sales, 27,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 83; Amber do. at $1 75@$1 77; Red do. (Winter) at $1 70; and Amber Jersey and Long Island, at $1 75 ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at somewhat firmer rates. Sales, since our last, 62,000 bushels, at 90c.@92½c. in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 87c.@88c. for Eastern do.; 88c.@87c. for Unsound; 90c.@92c. for White Western, 90c.@92c. for Yellow do., and 92c.@93c. for Yellow Jersey, ₩ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 5,500 bushels. Oats are in request, including Canada at 84c.@86c.; Western at 84c.@86c.; State at 85c.@87c., chiefly at 85c.@86c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at $1 45@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,200 bushels. A lot of Barley Malt was sold at $1 55 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in good demand to-day, at 90c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 530 bbls. New-Orleans at 48c.@52c., chiefly at 48c.@49½c., and small lots of other kinds at unchanged prices, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, sales having been made at 1,200 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $14 for old Mess; $16 @$16 25 for new Mess here, and $11 25@$12 37½ for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 7c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive at 7c.@8½c. ₩ lb., sales 250 boxes. Lard is in regular, sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in slack request at drooping rates; sales since our last, 250 bbls. at $12 25@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$12 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 50 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter continues heavy at 17c.@28c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 12c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 730 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@12¼c.; Porto Rico at 9¼c., and Cuba at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 330 bbls., at 46c.@47c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Corn, in bulk and bags, at 5d.@5½d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d., and 30 tons Cedar Wood at 15s. ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 6d. ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark, with grain, at 11d. ₩ bushel. For Havre, 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For Bordeaux, a ship with Provisions, &c., at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Dutch brig, 212 tons, to Lisbon, 10,000 Wheat, 11d. in bulk; a ship, 1,600 tons, now at Boston, from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, £4; one, here, 1,154 tons, from Chincha Islands to a port between Dunkirk and Bordeaux, Guano, £4; a brig, 273 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $5,400, half in gold there; a schooner, 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,400; one, 168 tons, to Hayti and back, $1,100; a British *bark, 251 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a ship, 800 tons, to* Bordeaux, one, 1,067 tons, from Philadelphia to Panama, a bark, 278 tons, to Malaga and back, a brig, 230 tons, to Palermo and back, a bark, 305 tons, to West Coast Africa and back, and a brig, 287 tons, to Manzanille and back, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; she causes speedy marriages; shows a likeness of future husband or absent friend, lucky numbers free. No. 63 West 29th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Ring basement bell.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES rooms and board for himself and wife, from the 1st of May next, in a private family where there are no other boarders; location and accommodations must be first-class; not below 23d-st., between 6th and 4th avs.; a large room and bedroom, which the advertiser would furnish; use of bath-room, &c., and privilege of parlors are wanted. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Box No. 141 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant room in a nice new house and private family, a few doors from the steamboat landing, 120th-st. A very pleasant location for Summer or Winter. Apply at No. 13 126th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner *of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day.* CHAS. LEFLER, *Proprietor.*

BOARD WANTED, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—Board for a gentleman, wife and three children, the last of this month. Address, with location and terms, B., Box No. 179 Times Office.

A CARD.—THE VILLA OF J. F. D. LANIER, Esq., Clifton, Staten Island, will be prepared, on and after May 1, for the accommodation of three or four first class families. Application as above, or by note, to box No. 1,783, Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two young gentlemen; location airy and pleasant, being three blocks from southeast corner of Central Park, and two blocks from East River. Terms very moderate. Address No. 151 East 56th-st. References required.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, desirable rooms, without board, in a pleasant locality; no children or boarders. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—Second floor No. 71 East 19th-st., to single gentlemen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—LONG-TAILED bay, sound and kind, six years old, just in from the country; has been driven all last year by a lady. Price $225. Inquire for DALY, at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—PARK PHAETON, FOR TWO horses, built by Brewster & Baldwin, in best manner, and in perfect order. To be seen at private stable, No. 66 11th-st., near 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES.
The Spring Term will commence April 16, at the large and commodious mansion of JAMES STUDDAM, Esq., Park-av., corner of 38th-st.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.
Select School for boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. Established 1842. Number limited to 30. The Summer session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 6. For circulars address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS, AMHERST, MASS. Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Circulars forwarded upon request.
H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens the closing term of its twentieth academic year, on Monday, April 20, 1863.

Full College, business, and modern language course for male pupils of all ages (day and boarding.) Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing GEO. W. CLARKE, the Principal, No. 218 4th-st.

Students for the Naval Academy, West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, and all charged only from the time of entering.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.
WM. L. AKIN, A. M.—Mathematics, Natural Science and Accountantship.
JOHN MACFARLANE, A. M., and HOWARD HINTON, A. M.—Latin and Greek.
T. PARSONS SAWIN, A. M.—English Composition, Rhetoric, History and Geography.
PROF. J. R. FROBISHER—Elocution and Reading.
PROF. C. F. GILLETTE—French Language.
PROF. PAUL DYREEN—German Language.
PROF. J. P. J. ALEANORA—Spanish Language.
PROF. DAVID STANTON—Commercial Penmanship.
PROF. LEOPOLD THURN—Drawing and Painting.
MR. GEO. H. COMBS—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c.
MR. BENJAMIN J. STURGES—Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, &c.
JAMES HYATT, M. D.—Lecturer on Chemistry, Physiology, &c.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.
A double academic course of study is pursued in this institution—a business and a college course.
The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:
I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plain Geometry.
III. Bookkeeping by Double Entry.
IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one Foreign Language.
V. Knowledge of general History.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.
Candidates for the diploma, who take the college course, are required to be prepared in the following:
I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra, and Davies' Bourdon.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman class in College.
IV. Knowledge of general History.
V. Ability to write in a legible hand an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.
The Commencement of the Graduating Class of 1863 will take place July 1.
ADVANCED STUDENTS are admitted to the POST-GRADUATE Course. The Debating Society of Seniors hold weekly sessions at the Institute. The Little Juniors, from six to ten years old, are under the special supervision and care of the Principal, whilst Washington-square furnishes delightful recreation for all. The catalogue (to be had on application) contains as REFERENCES the names of one hundred and fifty well-known clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants and citizens who are the present patrons of the Institute.
☞ Parents are invited to visit the school, now in session, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.
The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.
REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. W. MITCHELL, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. JOHN LEAD, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. J. G. HARTON, of the Free Academy, New-York.
[illegible]
For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Female Department—Miss M. E. HOSCHKISS has assumed the entire charge. The Summer session commences April 28, 1863. Extensive repairs are being made, the school-rooms newly furnished, and the entire premises will be put in order. Board, tuition in English and French, $160 per annum. References—Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Rev. Dr. Kalis, Brooklyn; Rev. G. Pier, Florida; [illegible] No. 369 Broadway, and Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st. Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—THOMAS S. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This Institution will commence its semi-annual session April 28. Location, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and 60 from New-York via Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted, and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance. Board and tuition $160 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, &c., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weiss, (a Patron in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st.
REFERENCE—Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mercer-st. Church.

A $2—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; BOOK-KEEPING, double entry, $5; arithmetic or writing, $5 per quarter, 75 lessons each, at the rooms, No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York Mercantile Academy, No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., from Gov. S. W. KING. Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—F. G. SLOAN, Principal—a family boarding-school for twelve pupils; pleasant and healthy location in Fair Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn.; has been in operation twelve years. Summer term of twelve weeks begins May 6. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

EASTON ACADEMY—CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Boarding School for Boys, at Easton, near Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars of O. B. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.; Rev. G. F. Post, No. 164 Barrow-st., Jersey City, or the Principal.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. Circulars of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st., J. M. Bates, No. 129, and W. J. Elgar, No. 882 Broadway, or address *the Principal.*

YOUTH'S HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm near Hackensack, N. J., railroad communication from foot of Chambers-st., New-York. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars address the Principal.
A. B. WINANT.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J., near New-York.
Summer term commences April 20.
J. A. FOWLER, WM. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—A PARISIAN lady, recently arrived, who understands English, desires to give lessons in French to a few ladies and gentlemen. Apply, from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 66 St. Mark's-place, to Mlle. CORALIE.

SEPARATE INSTRUCTION—(THOROUGH, comprehensive and practical)—For a limited number of boys, in a refined family, residing within four hours of the City. Reference to patrons and pupils in the City. Address B. C. F., Box No. 181 Times Office, for five days.

CLERKS, AND GENTLEMEN EXPECTING clerkships, ought to know that their chances would be increased a hundred fold by a course in one of my private classes. Class-room No. 609 Broadway, open Day and Evening. MacLAURIN, Writing Master.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This School is easy of access to New-York. Pupils under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal. AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, (FORMERLY of Brooklyn,) opens a School for Boys at No. 1,148 Broadway, near 26th-st., on April 13, 1863. Send for circulars to his residence, No. 4 East 20th-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG *Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY,* May 4. For reference and circulars, apply to Mrs. E. M. WHITE, Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES,) Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y. Pupils received during the month of April. For circulars address the Principal, REV. J. H. NORTHRUP.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEXT TERM OF REDDING INSTITUTE, Connecticut, will commence May 6. Catalogues at No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. D. SANFORD, A. M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY—Instruction is given in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GRAMMAR. Ten writing lessons, $1.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXPERIENCE and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 Times Office.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of this city, wishes to secure, during the summer, a position as teacher in a school, or as tutor in a family; good references. Address J. C. N., station E, 8th-av., New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; can produce most unexceptionable references as to ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 207 4th-av., late Beekham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference; five years from her last place; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 50 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do upstairs work and fine washing and ironing, or attend to children; she has very good City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting and thoroughly understands her business. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Satisfactory city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Scotch Protestant girl, very genteel and well educated, wishes a situation as above; is experienced, and in every respect a desirable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.
R. P. CHRISTOPHER.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very quick and active girl, who is a thorough waitress; wishes a situation either in a private family or first-class boarding house; is neat and very obliging; excellent references. Apply at No. 14 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—SITUATION wanted by two sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; country preferred. Call for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, both in French and American cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 142 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give unexceptional City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, No. 141 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands the making of bread, pastry and soup; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 245 9th-av., in the store.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS cook and waitress want situations in private families; they understand their business thoroughly and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN, A COMPETENT cook, wants a situation in a private family; is a good baker; has best city reference. Call at 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS HEAD COOK, &c.—A HEAD COOK OR house-keeper situation desired, by one who cannot be surpassed; all kinds, French, English and German cooking; also understands the management of serving suppers and dinners for parties; has lived in the first families. Can be seen this week in the fancy store No. 318 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A COUNTRY SITUATION wanted by an English Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., west, third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing in a small family. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 197 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook by a competent woman with excellent City reference; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does the coarse washing; wages $8. City or country. Call at or address No. 157 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat and respectable girl wants a situation as cook in a gentleman's family; is competent and trustworthy, of very pleasant disposition; refers to her last place. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; has city reference. Call for two days at No. 80 Douglass-st., near Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference; has no objection to light housework. Call at No. 148 East 24th-st., in the grocery store, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION as housemaid, by a smart and active young woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can be highly recommended. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 273 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady young woman as a first class laundress; understands fine washing and ironing; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 10 Lawrence-st., next door to Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant Scotchwoman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by an experienced and competent Protestant woman; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Can furnish first-class testimonials; has no objection to the country. Apply for two days to BOOKHAM, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, who has had 15 years' practice in a private family, is in want of a home; can make infants' clothing, shirts, undersleeves, dresses; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West 10th-st., near 4th-st., or No. 142 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress in a first-class family; she understands her business in all its branches; can be highly recommended from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 West 16th-st., second house from corner of 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED girl, who has lived in the best families, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid and do fine washing; good reference given. Wages $8. Call at or address No. 132 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent young woman as waitress in a private family; has the best of city references. Please call or address the advertiser, second floor, front room, No. 126 East 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED *by a young Scotch Protestant girl as waitress or as* chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best of references can be produced. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 207 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and assist in waiting; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., for two days.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES a few more customers, by the day or week; also, work taken at the house and done in the best manner, at No. 48 West 28th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., continues to keep first-class servants, as usual. Protestant cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, &c., for city and country, with good references. Excellent situations open for good servants.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH the best of help at MRS. YORKSTON'S Office, No. 14 6th av. Servants from all nations. Protestant girls wanted, and a private room set apart for them, and can be engaged without delay.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man, as coachman; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment; can be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to city or country. Can be seen by addressing J. M., Box No. 187 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; will be disengaged in a few days; has good City references; any notes sent to Charles Waters, corner 13th-st. and Broadway, addressed to COACHMAN, will be attended to after 6 o'clock P. M.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address D. C., No. 23 Dey-st., 2d floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young Englishman; one who perfectly understands his business; best of reference. Address D. J., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a steady and reliable man, who is willing and obliging, and can refer to his last employer. Address W. G., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man as coachman and vegetable gardener. He understands his business perfect; he is a sober, honest and industrious man; he is not afraid of work; he is a good, careful driver; understands the treatment of horses; he is willing to take charge of a cow or make himself generally useful. Can come well recommended. Address C. G., Box 195 Times Office.

A MAN AND WIFE, HAVING NO CHILDREN, who have the charge of a house at present, but which is to be turned into a mercantile house immediately, wish to comply with a party who have a house to take charge of where their services would be required at a fair remuneration. Best of City reference given. Apply immediately at No. 79 Warren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a Protestant married man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young man, as coachman and plain gardener; can bring the best reference for his honesty and sobriety; understands the care of horses perfectly well. Address B, Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a steady young man, as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man who has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses; can produce satisfactory City reference; has lived in the above capacity in this City for many years. Address M. B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man, as coachman and groom; is experienced in the management and care of horses; has good City reference. Call at stable No. 16 West 15th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, Scotch, no family; has a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its branches; has had many years' experience in this country. Refers to A. Smith, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, unmarried, as gardener; he perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; no objection to take care of a horse, or make himself generally useful. Address JOHN HOEY, Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City reference, and make himself generally useful. Address for two days, J. K., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a young man; one who understands all vegetables and flowers, and graperies, hot or cold. Address C. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER, &c.—A married man desires a situation as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the management of horses and cattle; is not afraid of hard work; satisfactory reference given. Address E. HANLON, Room No. 6, No. 23 West Broadway, up stairs.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a man and wife, no family, Protestant; man is a good gardener, or would take charge of a farm; wife is an excellent cook or dairy woman; can give the best of references. Call on or address A. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

ANY PARTY WANTING A COACHMAN and groom, coachman and gardener, farmer or gardener, waiter, porter, useful man, or men for any kind of work or business, can be supplied by calling or addressing SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED UPON ENGLISH AND GERMAN EDITIONS OF THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, AND OTHER GOOD PAYING SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.
Address M. C. MILLER, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED, AS GOVERNESS—A LADY WHO can speak German and French, and teach music. Apply at No. 16 Washington-square, between 9 and 11 A. M.

A COOK—WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two Protestant women, one as cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid; both must understand their business well. Apply at No. 65 Madison-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a small family in Astoria, a woman to cook, wash and iron, with good recommendations. Wages $7. Apply on Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 32 West 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROFESSED COOK, who can bring good City references. Apply at the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st., before 12 o'clock or after 5 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; CITY REFERENCE required. Apply at No. 32 East 20th-st., this morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS waiter. One thoroughly acquainted with the business, and has some years of recommendation from his last place, may apply at No. 295 5th-av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS waiter; none but those who can bring the highest recommendations need apply. Inquire at 11 A. M., at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress. Apply with references at No. 26 Washington-square, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A GARDENER WANTED—A COMPETENT, steady, unmarried man. Apply at No. 126 West-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress. Apply at No. 64 State-st., Brooklyn.

A MAN AND WIFE—WANTED TO HIRE A MAN and his wife, without any incumbrances, to work on a farm. Apply at No. 611 Hudson-st., on Monday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOUR BOYS WANTED—TO EDUCATE, IN a school in the country, where twelve boarding pupils only are received. Terms reasonable. For an interview and particulars, address for one week, MOUNTAIN COUNTY, Box No. 180 Times office.

FOR NAVY, WHALING AND MERCHANT SHIPS—Wanted, landsmen, seamen, carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, for short and long voyages; all clothing furnished. Apply only at No. 61 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.
HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—FOR WHALING VOYAGES, MEN that have been at the business, and also green hands, and coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, and cooks and stewards. Apply at No. 57 West-st., corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SOME knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. Address R., Box No. 189 Times Office, stating experience and wages expected.

WANTED—TWO PIANO-FORTE FINISHERS, and a good cabinetmaker; the highest prices paid. Apply at 245 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYGIENIC WHISKEY,
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of PULMONARY AFFECTIONS and GENERAL DEBILITY.
At the celebrated Wine and Ale room, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.
WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS, TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS, TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED, By using the PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
Which entirely supersede the home-made article.
A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.
L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents,
Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 46 Beekman-st., N. Y.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, QUARANTINE, S. I., April 1, 1863. }
PILOTS, SHIPMASTERS AND OWNERS are hereby notified that on and after 1st April and until 1st November, all vessels arriving at this port from any place in America, in the ordinary passage from which they pass south of Cape Henlopen, are subject to the visitation and inspection of the Health Officer; and that any neglect or refusal to comply with the law is punishable, as a misdemeanor, by fine and imprisonment.
ALEXANDER N. GUNN, M. D.,
Health Officer of Port of New-York.

"OH, HUSBAND!—I WISH WE WERE INSURED against fire, it would be such a relief to my mind." Husband promised to see to it, but either through pressure of business, or because the insurance office is out of his usual track, he omitted doing it day after day. To make sure work of it, address a line to JAMES COLE, Insurance Broker, No. 448½ Hudson-st. He will call and receive your instructions, and obtain insurance in approved companies, at the regular rates, without charge to the insured. He also obtains renewals of policies just expiring, on the same terms.

FOR SALE—AN OLD SIX HORSE POWER steam engine and boiler, price $200, if taken away immediately. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 280 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SODA FOUNTAIN and cooler; also, an ice-cream machine. Address A., Box No. 160 Times Office.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
F. & L. MANY,
LATE MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
Locks, Knobs and Builders' Hardware,
Have removed from No. 36 John-st. to
No. 46 WARREN-ST.

METALS.—TIN AND TERNE PLATES, CHARCOAL and coke. Also, sheet-iron of all kinds, assorted numbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

COAL, &C.

COAL—FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.—THE subscriber has made a second reduction from the Winter prices of the Peach Orchard, Lehigh, Schuylkill and White Ash coals, of which he is receiving a supply of the best qualities; also, English Cannel, Liverpool and Cumberland, at the lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

BLACKSMITHS' COAL $6 50 PER TON. —AARON STUARTS & SON are now discharging a cargo of their celebrated Broad Top Bituminous Coal at $6 50 per ton. Yards No. 169 Christie-st., and No. 82 East Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway. Have just received, per steamers, PLAIN AND CHECK SILKS. A full and choice assortment—very desirable. LOW PRICES AT RETAIL! Also at stores No. 255 to 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD AND TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Invite attention to their new stock of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, Including every novelty in Spring and Summer fabrics, Ladies' wear, being the largest and most attractive assortment ever exhibited at Retail. AT REDUCED PRICES! Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Will open on THURSDAY, April 9, and request attention to their Spring importation of PARIS MANTILLAS. Also, a full assortment of their own manufacture, made after the most approved Paris shapes, including many novelties not to be seen in any other house.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS, IN CLOTH, SILK, AND OTHER FABRICS, AT NO. 415 BROADWAY, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863. GEO. CAREY, Fille de Paris, Late CHAS. STREET & CO.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY. MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices. Call early if you want CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT. 6 to 8,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN KID GLOVES, Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States. GEORGE B. ENGLISH, No. 11 Warren-st.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS, BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHS, Flowers and Feathers, Hoop Skirts and Bonnet-Frames. No. 759 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. STRAW GOODS BY THE CASE!! STRAW GOODS by the Single Bonnet. CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY!!! Our Auction and Private Sale purchases have been unusually large this week. We shall offer them MONDAY and following days. Large Lots of BLOOMERS, Colored and White, from 25 cents each and upwards. Examine specially our COLORED BLOOMERS, at 25, 31, 38, 44, and 50 cents each, ALL BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES. New Designs in Gray, Drab, and Tan HAIR BONNETS, from One to Three Dollars Each. Also, Ladies' Split Straw Bonnets, 25 per cent. below wholesale prices. All the most Fashionable Shapes in Misses' Bloomers, Albania, Espaniola, Unions, Monitors, &c., in Leghorn, Dunstable, Luton, Bedford, Split, Pedal, and almost every other Braid. We invite you to inspect the Largest Stock in the Largest Straw Rooms in the City. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. RIBBONS BY THE CARTOON!!! RIBBONS BY THE PIECE!!! RIBBONS BY THE YARD!!! Ten thousand Pieces from Auction, ready MONDAY. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. A LINE OF CHECKED AND PLAIN BONNET SILKS, comprising almost every fashionable shade, UNDER REGULAR PRICES! NEW MILLINERY LACES. Also, bargains in PURSHE, BAREGE, and other VEILS, cheap. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS! EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 ALLEN-ST. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. LOOK AT OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS! EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, SETS, AND SLEEVES. FULL LINE OF HOSIERY. We sell good KID GLOVES at 62½ cents the pair. Our best PLAIN and EMBROIDERED KIDS are reduced 25 cents the pair. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., and No. 66 ALLEN-ST., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS & COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS! AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. You can purchase Cut Lengths of Millinery Goods lower than down town Jobbers sell whole pieces. Call and examine. STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILKS, MILLINERY GOODS, AND LACES. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN-ST. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

COATS' 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN. 20,000 DOZEN COATS' 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN. CLOSING ALL OUR LADIES' LIGHT KID GLOVES, Best Quality {OLD PRICE} 50 Cents a Pair. OPENING—NEW RIBBONS, NEW LACES, NEW EMBROIDERIES. OPENING SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY. FULL STOCK HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, lower than any house in the City. R. H. MACY, NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-STREET.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on MONDAY several cases of 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS. VERY CHOICE GOODS IN NEW DESIGNS. 6-4 FRENCH BRILLIANTS, in SINGLE COLORS, and CHINTZ COLORS. FRENCH PRINT ROBES, with CAPES to MATCH. 3-4 PRINTS, of VARIOUS MAKES, in NEW COLORS. 300 pieces of COLORED ALPACAS, MOST DESIRABLE GOODS. AT THE LOWEST PRICES. MOZAMBIQUE ROBES, WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH, an entirely new article. CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, LACES and MUSLIN WORK, AT ABOUT OLD PRICES. No. 423 Broadway and No. 365 Canal-st.

REMOVAL. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lutongs, Pongees, Seersuckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Bandanas, Madras and Grass Handkerchiefs, new Canton Tea Sets, Dishes, Vases, Tea Poys, Camphorwood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans by every packet.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 50 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, Misses' Waists, Skirts, Pads, Steels, Lacings, &c. N. B.—Edgings, Laces and Trimmings for Ladies' Undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, Bugle Trimming, &c. No. 600 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Socks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Robes, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, Bridal sets, &c. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedding. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up (cheaper)

DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AT COST. WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS, At $2 per yard. COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES, At Old Prices. ALSO A FULL LINE OF HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, WOOL and UNION REPS, PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS, WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS, AND EVERY STYLE OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, At Correspondingly Low Figures. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, April 6, their entire Spring Importations, REDUCED TO THE PRESENT GOLD VALUE, consisting of SILKS, PARIS DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c. N. B.—Persons may rely on the deduction being positive. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINENS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE OFFERING AT REDUCED PRICES A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR SHIRTING AND SHEETING, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, AND TOWELING. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, April 6, THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC, AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS, ALSO, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS AND TARLATONS, FOR EVENING DRESSES. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES. A CHOICE ASSORTMENT RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP ASIA, WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, April 6. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OPEN THEIR NEW SPRING MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, ALSO, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW OFFERING, AT RETAIL, AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, PLAIN and FANCY PIQUES, AND MARSEILLES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES AND RICH LACES. AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, JUST OPENED, All of which will be offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 1,000 Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 upward. Black Thread Guipure and French Laces and Edgings. Black Thread and Pusher Lace Coiffures, Barbes and Capes. 1,100 Pieces of Real Valenciennes Laces and Edgings. Valenciennes, Guipure and Thread Lace Collars and Sets. Valenciennes and Point Lace Handkerchiefs and bows. Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Coiffures and Barbes. Embroidered Collars, Sets and Muslin Trimmings of every description. N. B.— Princess Alexandra Black Silk Embroidered Capes, for Silk Mantillas. Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2. All at less than half price. E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES. We are constantly receiving our new Spring importations of CURTAIN AND FURNITURE COVERINGS in every color, in SILK, WOOL and WORSTED MATERIALS. CHINTZES, TRIMMINGS, CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. Gold, Linen and Painted Shades made and put up. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! THIS WEEK we will offer DECIDED BARGAINS IN SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS, purchased at the GREAT AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK. BLACK SILKS, brilliant lustre, at $1 per yard. BLACK SILKS, (all boiled,) at 8s. and 10s. per yard. MOZAMBIQUES, VALENCIAS AND POPLINS, at 18c., 19c., 20c., and 25c. per yard. BEST AMERICAN DELAINES, only 25c. per yard. 300 PARIS BAREGE ROBES, (14 yards each,) last year's styles, only $5, worth $12 each. ALL THE BEST AMERICAN PRINTS, at 21c. per yard, sold recently at 28c. and 30c. HEAVY BARNSLEY DAMASKS, from Auction, 5s. 5½., 6s. and 7s., (worth $1 to $1 25 per yard.) Also, BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 18c. and 20c. per yard, (sold recently for 25c. and 28c.) 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 25c., (sold recently at 32c.) Also, GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS. STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, (all wool,) at $3, $3 50, (worth $6 50 and $8.) STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, superior quality, $4 50 to $6, (worth $7 50 to $10.) FASHIONABLE GRENADINE SHAWLS, $2 50 each, (worth $5.) CHECKED WOOL SHAWLS, new designs, at $4 to $6. BARGAINS RECEIVING DAILY FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES. W. K. PEYTON, No. 284 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING CLOAKS. E. S. MILLS & CO., Have opened at retail SPRING STYLES of VELVET AND ZEPHYR CLOTH CLOAKS. New shades of color for early Spring. NO. 251 BROADWAY. Wholesale buyers will find a very desirable stock of SILK and CLOTH GOODS in our wholesale rooms.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS —Just received by steamship *Australasian*. A good many of these are light borders, in Square and Long, adapted to Spring and Summer wear. J. RUSSELL, No. 233 Wooster-st., third door below Amity.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of elegantly trimmed life size paper models of Paris fashions, for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions now ready.

M. C. HOUGHTON & CO., NO. 463 SIXTH av., corner 28th street, are selling new Straw Bonnets at 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., to $2. They are the cheapest lot in New-York.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY, Will offer large inducements, in reduced prices, to RETAIL BUYERS. 300 doz. ¾ Napkins. 300 doz. Doylies. 300 Table-cloths, various sizes, Table Damasks, Shirting Linens—auction, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Colored Quilts, Bird's-eye Diaper. All reduced to popular prices. BALLARD VALE, Welsh, Saxony and Unshrinkable FLANNELS. Every width and quality of the best makes of DOMESTICS.

PAPER HANGINGS AT RETAIL. OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY FOR EXHIBITION. FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE IT IS UNSURPASSED. Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GREAT FALL IN COTTON GOODS. SPECULATION PLAYED OUT. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st. Still continue to sell their large stock of Domestic Dry Goods, at retail, at less than wholesale or auction prices. 150 PACKAGES best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirting Linen, Damask and Diaper Table-Cloths, Napkins, Towelings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., &c. ALSO, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS. Another job lot from AUCTION. 250 pieces of light FANCY SILKS, suitable for Spring and Summer, at 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard. 100 pieces, very rich and heavy, at 12s., 14s., and 16s. 300 pieces Black Gros de Rhines and Figured Silks at retail less than wholesale prices. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE. The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this city. AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., One door north of Maiden-lane. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY, ARE OFFERING NOW, RICH LACES IN COLLARS, SLEEVES, BARBES, COIFFURES, VEILS and SHAWLS; also, EMBROIDERED BANDS, EDGINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS, CAPS, and a great variety of PARISIAN NOVELTIES, at moderate prices.

FARMS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—The farm belonging to the late Thos. Coles, deceased, will be offered for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the premises. Said farm is situated about one-half of a mile from the village of Glen Cove, L. I., and two miles from the steamboat landing, from which there is daily communication by steamboat with New-York. The farm contains about 130 acres, about 18 acres of which is woodland, and the balance is in a high state of cultivation. Upon said farm is a thrifty young apple orchard in full bearing; also, a plentiful supply of pears, cherries and small fruits. The buildings consist of a substantial dwelling-house, barn, and sheds nearly new, with the usual outbuildings. Few farms are better supplied with water than this. To any person desiring a choice farm, this presents a chance seldom offered. Terms on day of sale. Apply to E. C. MORRIS, Esq., President Columbian Marine Ins. Co., Wall, corner of Nassau-st.; or to WM. M. WEEKS, or the Executor, ISAAC COLES, Glen Cove, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE—COMPRISING 136 ACRES, located in one of the most fertile districts of Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and accessible by railroad to Ithaca, (seven miles,) or by steamboat to Trumansburgh Landing, (four miles.) The dwelling-house is one of the largest and most commodious in that section of the country. The other buildings are numerous, embracing tenant-house, two barns, carriage-house, stables, sheds, ice-house, &c. The land is very fertile, level and free from stumps or other incumbrances. Persons wishing to purchase for permanent occupation or for Summer residence, will find in this property a desirable field for investment. For additional information, inquire of SAMUEL BROWN, Seamen's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FARM FOR SALE.—The residence of the late John H. Purdy, Esq., 1½ miles from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot at Rye. The house is large and convenient; comfortably furnished; there is a carriage house, barn, and other outbuildings, garden, &c.; more land would be let if wanted. The farm contains 126 acres of land; neighborhood unsurpassed; would be sold at a bargain. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 76 Duane-st., or of JOHN PALMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 181 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY acres, nine miles from City Hall, New-York. Excellent for gardening. Rent $300 a year. Immediate possession given. Apply to J. P. MANN, No. 22 West 41st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 160 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

DRILL ROOMS AND REGIMENTAL ARMORY WANTED—For the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.—Two large rooms for drilling are required, one about 50 feet by 100, and the other about half that size. Also, four or five rooms, about 20 feet square, suitable for Company meeting rooms. Location to be between Broome and 23d sts. and the Bowery, or 3d and 6th avs. Address E. E. ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THREE-story and attic or four-story house, in a good neighborhood and with all the modern conveniences, not less than 22 feet front, (25 feet preferred,) and rent not to exceed $1,400. Address, inclosing permit to see, with location and description of house, Box No. 780 New-York General Post-office.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—WANTED, to purchase for cash, a strictly first-class 25 feet modern house, on the north side of a cross street, between 30th and 40th sts., and Madison and 6th avs., with lot running through to next street, and stable on rear lot; or would purchase two vacant lots similarly located. Address, with full particulars, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A ROOM WANTED—LARGE ENOUGH FOR the study of a professional man, furnished only with carpet, table and chairs, easily accessible from the street, in the neighborhood of 4th-av. and 23d-st.; no board or lodging. Apply to M. C. RIGGS, No. 16 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SMALL UNFURNISHED, BROWN-stone front house, located in an unexceptionable neighborhood, between Washington-place and 30th-st., and 5th and Lexington avs. Address, with full particulars, P. B., Box No. 1,364 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A 3-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 175 Times office.

WANTED TO RENT ON FIFTH-AVENUE—A handsomely furnished house from 1st May, by a family of two persons. Rent not to exceed $250 per month. Address A., care of John Townsend, Jr., No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, MEDIUM-SIZED modern house; rent about $1,000; situated between 20th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; for a family of three. Address, at once, J. H. BACHE, 61 East 31st-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE A MODERN HOUSE IN A central location. Rent from $800 to $900. Address, with full particulars, J. W. CAIRNS, Box No. 2,413 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BETWEEN 20th and 40th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address E. B. T., Box No. 169 *Times* Office, giving terms and size of house, and stating whether vacant or not.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT No. 18, for $3,000 in gold, drawn by the Importers' & Traders' Bank to the order of Samuels Brothers, and indorsed by them. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to E. N. BLUM, No. 103 Chambers-st.

$20 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM THE OFFICE of the subscribers, during the Fall of 1862, a small box containing curiosities from Egypt, addressed, "Jonas G. Clark, care Wilbur & Price, New-York," of more value to the owner than any other person, being relics of a European tour. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same, and no questions asked. WILBUR & PRICE, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS in the fine dry lofts over my piano warerooms. Also, three lofts, 100 by 30 feet, to let low for a term of years. T. S. BERRY, No. 505 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, No. 30 6th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 28 feet wide, and the house in excellent order, furnished with all modern conveniences, and in all respects a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

JOHN McCLAVE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, HAS REMOVED From No. 1,241 Broadway To No. 44 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863. The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago: 749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago. 288 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch. 282 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch. 67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch. 3 lots in original town Chicago. Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars. Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000. Of these lots 8,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property. And 4,300 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River. The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold. MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee. CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR to rent at Brattleboro', Vt., the property known as the Lawrence Water Cure. It has been kept for the past two seasons as a Summer boarding-house, and has been liberally patronized—Brattleboro' being a place of great resort—and this house being the most delightfully and eligibly located in the town. Will be rented, with the furniture, to a first-class tenant, with security, for $1,200 to $1,800. Price for sale, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE house and 17 lots of ground, situated on Wyckoff-av., in the suburbs of Brooklyn; said house contains 12 rooms, was built by the owner for himself, and is filled in with brick to the peak, and is now in good order. It will be sold cheap and on easy terms, or will be rented to a good tenant. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at the office of the *Christian Ambassador*, No. 110 Nassau-st., Room No. 1. Possession immediately. NORMAN VAN NOSTRAND.

MANUFACTURING SITES FOR SALE.—One hundred lots of ground, or any number of them, lying, part in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn., having a front of one thousand feet on the Monongahela River, at Lock No. 1 of the Navigation Company, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad passing through the centre of it. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 23 Beekman-st., New-York, where a map of the property can be seen, or of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

$8,000 EACH FOR TWO OF THE BEST brown-stone houses east of Murray Hill; house 20x46 feet; lot 20x100 feet; three-story, high stoop basement and cellar, being Nos. 160 and 162 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses were built by days' work, with all modern improvements—halls tiled, stairs solid black walnut, furnace, hot and cold water, &c. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, No. 165 East 33d-st., or of M. C. HULL, [illegible] 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—The two-story brick dwelling-house No. [illegible] Union-st., containing nearly all the modern improvements, such as furnace, gas and water. In the rear of the house and on the premises there is a stable. If not sold by the middle of this month, will be let to a respectable tenant. For particulars apply to H. STUTZER, No. 63 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., HARLEM, between 129th and 130th sts., three first-class, three-story, brown-stone houses, all modern improvements, in a row of eight houses; location unsurpassed; 2d, 3d and 4th-av. cars and the boat foot of Beekman-st. go between two and four blocks of the houses. Inquire above, or of R. L. SHAW, corner of Water and Beekman sts., or RANDELL & PORTER, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.; payments to suit.

STABLE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 57 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; there are two stables on the lot, well arranged for two occupants, distinct from each other; they have every convenience, gas, Croton water, water-closets, coachman's room, &c., &c. For further information apply H. BERGH, corner 5th-av. and 22d-st.

FOR SALE—ON WATER-STREET, BROOKLYN, between the Fulton and Catharine ferries, an extensive property, on which is now erected a sugar house, ready for immediate operation. The premises can be adapted to any manufacturing purpose. Inquire of C. P. SMITH, Esq., at the Office of the Union Ferry Company, Fulton-st., or of A. McCUE, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS three-story brick house, No. 8 Beach-st. Also, for sale, a farm of about 20 acres, with water power, mill, and 70 bearing fruit trees, two miles from Godwinville depot, on Erie Railroad. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 34 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4 stories, brown stone, 18 feet wide and 60 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Low price and moderate terms. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT THREE-STORY high stoop brick house No. 179 Thompson-st., near Bleecker, with the modern improvements, and situated in one of the most desirable blocks in that part of the City. Terms very liberal. Apply to GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let. No. 131 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh. House three story brick, in good order; lot 50 by 150, fitted with grapery &c., rent $700. Inquire of D. K. HALL, No. 181 Chatham-st., or of R. COCKROFT, No. 83 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage house, with four lots of ground, laid out in garden. Good river view. Buildings, 28x38 feet, filled in with brick, in excellent condition, on 158th-st., North River. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES CONDIT, corner of 2[illegible]d-st. and 9th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO LET—ON 5TH-av., McClellan-place, between 129th and 130th sts., Harlem, three very superior 3-story brown-stone front houses, in a row of 8 houses, location unsurpassed. Inquire as above, or of R. L. SHAW, corner of Water and Beekman sts.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; halls frescoed; terms easy. Apply to E. H. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR INVESTMENT.—A FINE PROPERTY in the Xth Ward, near Grand-st., for sale; rents for $1,360 on lease of five years, to a responsible tenant; will be sold for $12,000. Address OWNER, Box No. 161 *Times* office. No broker need apply.

FOR SALE—NO. 129 NINTH-ST., FOURTH DOOR west of Broadway, Snug Harbor leasehold; ground rent, $200. House 25 by 56, in fine order, with mirrors and gas-fixtures. Apply to HENRY HILTON, No. 11 East 29th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR STONE house, stoop, balusters and rail; price $9,000; cost $16,500; No. [illegible] 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; must be sold; neighborhood good, and future improvements restricted. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 126 5TH-ST., OPPOSITE Clinton Hall, with lease of lot; house is four stories, 26.6x63; lot, 26.6x[illegible] block; terms easy; possession on or before 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 20 UNIVERSITY-place; the lot is 26 feet wide, and the house is in excellent order, lately painted, and furnished with all modern conveniences. For terms and permit to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 45TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., south side, two new 3-story and basement private houses, with all modern improvements. Also, several new tenement houses in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Apply to WM. A. JUCH, 1st-av., near 66th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK. —The whole or part of a block fronting on Mount Morris Park, between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for immediate improvement. Apply to A. P. LUCH, Nos. 170 and 172 William-st., corner of Beekman.

ATTENTION.—JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, four new elegant brown stone houses, with all the modern improvements, on 2d-av., near 58th-st. Locality highly respectable.

LARGE LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE—Corner Court and Union sts., Brooklyn, 25x100 feet, and an L 25x100 feet. Price $10,000; terms easy. Stock for sale, at $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class four-story, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises, No. 36 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 27 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; house 18.9x55 feet; four stories; price $12,000; furniture for sale for $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 26 West 12th-st., 20x50 feet, near 5th-av. Price, for sale, $14,000; to rent, $1,400. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—The property situated in Varick and Franklin sts., and West Broadway, having over 250 feet of frontage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house and lot, No. 15 West 24th-st.; frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 57 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Lowest price, $6,000. Terms easy. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 335 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE WELL-BUILT three-story house No. 62 Charlton-st., in perfect condition, with water and gas throughout. Apply to THOMAS DONALDSON, No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 48 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the middle one of three, in perfect order; house 21.8 by 45, lot 16.8 by 100.5. Price $6,500. Terms easy. Apply as above, or at 37 Park-row, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE. Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers. The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church. The property offered comprises the entire front on the 9th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 8th-av., each 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.) The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st. For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 51 Wall-st., between 10 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON REASONABLE terms, three neat cottages on Grand-av., near Bergen-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25x100 feet. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET, THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. [illegible] WEST 37TH-ST., To a small family.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY known as the Newark Machine Company's Foundry, situated on High-st., near Orange-st., in the City of Newark, N. J. Building 90 feet wide by 55 feet deep, 20 feet high to eaves; slate roof; all in perfect order to carry on the regular foundry business; two melting stacks, pits, three cranes, &c. Also, large brass furnace, &c., arranged especially for casting cannon. Also, dwelling house adjoining, 20 feet square, and kitchen, with barn on Boyden-st. The whole, with over [illegible] of land attached, will be leased or sold, together with a valuable water privilege; possession immediately. Address or apply to THOMAS B. NORRIS, No. 1 Washington-place, Newark, N. J., or ROBERT VAN ARSDALE, Morris Buildings. The foundry building can readily be converted into a three-story factory, and made suitable for other manufacturing.

AN UNMARRIED PHYSICIAN, OCCUPYING a house in the upper part of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., wishes to enter into an agreement from the 1st of May, with a family of not more than three or four members, possessed of some means, according to which the house is to be furnished, himself provided with board and the comforts of a home assured. Unexceptional references given and required. Address Box No. 209 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO RENT—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake, Orange County, N. Y., or wanted a manager of superior qualifications to conduct it. The house has been enlarged, improved and refurnished. The situation is beautiful and healthy, combining mountain and lake scenery, with fine fishing, boating, abundance of fruit, &c., and is within 50 miles of New-York. For particulars apply to E. CALDWELL, for three days, office of J. S. Caldwell, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, a few very neat small houses in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; modern improvements in all; rent from $225 to $325, or would be sold cheap. Also, the house and store No. [illegible] 5th-av., together with some good floors of five rooms each, adjoining the same; gas and water in. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. [illegible] 5th-av. Also, in Hoboken, a few good stores and apartments. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 130 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $260 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS per annum will rent a large nearly new double house, containing 11 rooms, double parlors and marble mantels, with a good barn and garden, on the Plank road at Bayonne N. J., and about five minutes' walk from Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad. Inquire of Rev. A. L. STILLWELL, on the premises.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $400. No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $400. These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 23 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES ON BEACON-AV.; also two on Clinton-av., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; rent $220 and $290. Apply to THOS. ALDRIDGE, Postmaster, Hudson City, near the Court-house, or to E. EVANS, No. 86 Fulton-st. Also, store to rent at No. 203 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR CLINTON-st., No. [illegible] West Baltic-st., and No. 72 West Baltic-st.; first-class houses. Also, house and store, corner of Court and Centre sts.; house and store in Court-st., near Union-st.; No. 4 Harrison-st. A number of other houses to let and for sale. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOME BUILDINGS, NOS. 135 AND 137 Broadway.—Desirable suites of offices for lawyers or others in the white marble building northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to Home Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, three well-finished cottage houses, with gas fixtures; eight rooms each; fine yard, fruit trees, outhouse, &c.; facilities good for getting down town. Rent, $175. Inquire at No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 90 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. N. B.—Arrangements might be made for the two attics. Only one family in the lower part.

TO LET—BASEMENT OF BUILDING NO. 175 Broadway, forming a L on Courtlandt-st.; eligible; full front entrances on both streets; suitable for French clock warehouse, or any general business requiring publicity and space. Inquire of T. B. BYNNER, Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET, OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, the first and second stories of building No. 20 North William-st., extending through to William-st.; the rooms are well lighted. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 22 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 20 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. H. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brick house, No. 116 and lower part of No. 114 East 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., handsomely finished with all modern improvements; rent $250 to $500. Apply to owner, No. 114 East 50th-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC ENGLISH basement house, within 150 feet of 5th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for a private family. It will be handsomely fitted up. Apply to T. BARROW, No. 219 5th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE AND elegant three-story brick houses, beautifully situated in Fulton-av., corner of Franklin-av., near Bedford. Rent $450. Apply to J. SCOTT, No. 60 Duane-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS NARROW FOUR-story, brown-stone house, in West 14th-st., near 5th-av., suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 185 Reade-st.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGES, large and small, at Bedford, Westchester County, two hours from town, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, on 2d-place, Brooklyn. Rent to an approved tenant, $450 per year. Apply to W. EDWARDS, or A. P. MAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 38x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FROM 1ST of May next. Apply to G. W. DURE, Bank of the State of New-York.

PRIVATE STABLES TO RENT—NEAR MADISON-square. Apply to J. & J. FARRINGTON, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 25 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 30 Ann-st. R. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade sts.; also, a basement and vault on Centre-st., all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—Of the best description, at low rates. The power taken from a 150 horse power engine. Only a few rooms left. Apply at once at 213 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of 1st-av. and 53d-st. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, WITH POWER, A well-lighted room, 25x50, with every convenience. Apply at No. 207 Centre-st., second floor, front. Low rent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ISLAND OF DOSORIS, GLEN COVE, L. I. This beautiful country seat is offered for sale. It is well known and has been greatly improved and embellished during the past six years. It is first-class property, complete in every respect, and has few equals in this part of the country. A full description and permission to visit the estate can be had upon application to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or the owner, JOHN L. DICKERSON, No. 245 Water-st.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 22 acres of land, in good cultivation, beautifully located near Jamaica, Long Island, on the road leading to Flushing, one hour's ride from New-York, for sale; containing large and elegant Mansion, commanding a charming view, farm-house, necessary outbuildings, excellent laid out garden and two orchards with abundance of choice fruit. Terms liberal; may be had furnished, if desired, at reasonable price. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A LARGE HOUSE OF twelve rooms, gas and most modern conveniences, quarter of an acre of land, stable and cow house, and plenty of fruit; hourly communication with the City; five minutes' walk from railroad depot or steamboat landing; place perfectly healthy. Also, a double dwelling-house, of thirteen rooms, gas and most other modern conveniences; half an acre of land, good garden, plenty of fruit; a few minutes' walk from railroad depot or landing. Inquire of C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A HANDSOME country seat of about 26 acres, with new and commodious double house, 42x38 feet, and addition 16x20, built in the best manner, by day's work, situated on high ground, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; apple, pear and cherry trees on the premises. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad, and short distance from the depot. Part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to C. H. SEAMAN, on the premises, or to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—ATTENTION OF gentlemen wishing a fine residence is called to a dwelling now erecting on one of the most commanding situations on Bergen Hill, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, and in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. Communication every ten minutes, by horse railroad, with Jersey City. The house, which is of elegant dimensions, with fine grounds, will be ready about the 15th of May. Several plots of ground for sale. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, South Bergen, care G. H. Smith, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEAT, NEW 2-STORY cottage, (10 rooms) barn and coach-house, fruit, shade, &c.; 6 acres land, elevated, choice location, ½ mile from village and depot N. N. J. Railroad; $3,500; (more land, if desired) also, 25 acres, $6,000, and 30 acres, $3,000; 12 acres, $4,500; good improvements, &c.; 28 acre fine residence, $7,000; ¼ acre fine residence, $4,500. Thirty to forty-five minutes only from City. Others, ¼ to 200 acres, $1,500 to $40,000. Some for exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Rye, Westchester county, within five minutes' walk of depot, and one hour, by railroad, from the City. House, two-story and attic frame, 38x40, with two-story extension, thoroughly built, nearly new, and in perfect order, having both hot and cold water and gas pipes; commanding view of the Sound; barn and carriage house, 12 acres of ground (3 acres of garden,) plenty of small fruit. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 63 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN TOWN OF Sharon, Litchfield County, Connecticut, consisting of a new house 32x36 feet, with an extension of 32x16 feet, with piazza half around the house, 2½ acres of land, beautifully laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery, in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, stores, &c., and one mile from Harlem Railroad depot, &c. This is a very desirable residence. Price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to CHAS. A. HOTCHKISS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN the City of Newark, located on Mount Pleasant-av., commanding a fine view of the Passaic, and within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex depot. The grounds comprise eight lots, with a frontage of 150 feet, a brick stable and carriage-house, &c. The house was built by days' work, is nearly new and in fine order, conveniently arranged, and every way a desirable residence. For terms and further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., situated directly on the river bank, commanding a fine view of the Sound. The house is large, containing over 20 rooms, with 7 acres of land, good garden, stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, complete; only one hour from the City by steamboat or railroad. Price from May 1 to Dec. 1, $1,050. Also to let, adjoining the same, a neat cottage, containing 12 rooms, with two acres of land, stable, &c. Price $450. Apply to THOMAS LEGGETT, Flushing, L. I., or JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 230 Pearl-st.

HILL GROVE COTTAGE—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Third Landing, near the ferry, containing dining-room with pantries, sitting-room and parlor on first floor, large kitchen, three store-rooms, hard and soft water, large hall and veranda; and 7 finished chambers, with [illegible] full lots of ground, all fenced in, and in first-rate order, will be let on reasonable terms to a respectable tenant. Apply to N. W. BUSTEED, Attorney at Law, Room No. 3, Office Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, 6 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A house, stable and five acres of ground in Greenburgh, West Chester County; about one mile southerly from the railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings, and at the southerly junction of the Old Albany Post Road, and the road formerly the Highland Turnpike. Apply to Mr. BREES, the next house south of the junction, or to WM. N. DYKEMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, West 23d-st.

BEAUTIFUL SITES ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—At Poughkeepsie, 2 miles south of the city and near Prof. Morse, with fine views of the river and the surrounding country, with large water front and embracing 72 acres of choice land. Also, For sale, in Greene-st., near Houston-st., in this City, a plot with buildings, 100x100 feet, or 150x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE undersigned offers for sale his residence at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, in perfect order, with first-rate improvements; 1½ miles from railroad station, on the main road from White Plains to Rye and Port Chester. Will be sold with or without the stock, farming utensils, &c., and possession given immediately. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, on the premises, or No. 11 South William-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on the New-Haven Railroad, 55 minutes' ride from 27th-st. Depot. House commodious and in good order, containing all modern improvements; location high and healthy, about ½ mile from the Sound; outbuildings ample; fruit of various kinds; 32 acres of land; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 161 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 3 ACRES of land, all in good order, about two miles from the railroad depot, in the town of White Plains. The place is well stocked with fruit trees of every description; good barn; the house is in good order, with well of good water by the door, cistern in the house. Inquire of JAMES GIBSON, North-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER OR ON LEASE—A handsome house containing 17 rooms, beautifully situated at Manhasset, L. I., directly on the water, about two miles from Sands Point Landing; on the premises is a good garden, also choice variety of fruits, &c. For particulars, inquire of D. MINTHORN, No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 42 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., THE beautiful residence of Isaac De Forest, Esq., with 5 acres of land, near the depot. Fine garden, good barn and carriage-house, abundance of fruit and shade trees; house 3-story, 38x38, with wing 20x30, handsomely situated and in perfect order. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 63 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—IN WESTCHESTER County, 30 miles from the City, and half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, a large house, carriage-house, &c., one and a half acres of land, handsomely improved, well adapted for a Summer boarding-house, school, or gentleman's residence. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence to let, neatly furnished, or for sale, in the village of Geneva, on the bank of Seneca Lake, with three acres. The grounds are ornamented with shrubbery and every variety of shade and fruit trees. W. IRVING CLARK, No. 6 Fletcher-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Morristown, N. J., two hours from New-York, comprising a splendid house, 50 feet square, and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, and 65 acres of land. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT LAMBERT, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage, with 1½ acres of land, carriage-house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars, inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE COUNTRY seat at Elizabeth City, N. J., on South-st., opposite Broad-st.; large house, with water and gas; heater, &c.; carriage-house, &c.; about 6 acres; 2 acres in fruit and garden. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 335 6th-av.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., A DOUBLE house, with three acres of land, fronting on the water. Also a farm of 46 acres, running from New-York Bay to Newark Bay, and containing a good house and barn. Will be let for a term of years. Apply to RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOCATED on the Bay shore, near Fort Hamilton, about six miles from Brooklyn, consisting of a spacious stone dwelling, containing fifteen rooms; a carriage-house, with stabling for three horses, ice-house (filled) and about four acres of land. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET IN RAHWAY, N. J.—LESS THAN an hour's ride of New-York, within one block of depot, a convenient house, 10 rooms, piazza, large garden, shade-trees, &c.; gas and water; now vacated. Rent $280. Apply to L. FOLSOM, No. 237 Spring-st., N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER—EAST BANK; RIVER FRONT; 70 acres; modern buildings; fruits of all kinds; 1½ hours by railroad; with stock and furniture; possession to suit. W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES ADOPTED BY the retailers of Ice for the present time only, to take effect on the 15th inst.: Families, offices, banking houses, &c., from 10 pounds to 25 pounds, one cent per pound; from 25 pounds to 100 pounds, 75 cents per 100 pounds; from 100 pounds to 1,000 pounds daily, 50 cents per 100 pounds; from 1,000 pounds and upwards, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione, the Last Days of Pompeii.

WINTER GARDEN—East Lynne.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Bantry Bay.

WALLACK'S—Love and Money.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Edith; or, The Earl's Daughter.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Commodore Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours—The Miller's Maid—Love in All Corners—Afternoon and Evening.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 625 Broadway.)—Four Panoramas in one Night.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Cotopaxi.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rumor was current in Washington, yesterday, derived from rebel sources, that Charleston was attacked by our forces on Friday; that the attack was overwhelmingly successful, and that the city has fallen. There is a possibility that the rumor is true. A rebel dispatch, received *via* Fortress Monroe, announces the landing of our forces on Seabrook's Island, and the driving in of the rebel pickets.

Our Washington correspondent sends us a report that the rebel Gen. Lee, with a considerable force, is in the Shenandoah Valley. Prisoners are said to have been captured by our forces with passes bearing his signature. We are furnished with no other proof of his presence there. Everything is reported quiet with the Army of the Potomac—the only episode of interest being the capture of a rebel scouting party of twelve men a few days ago at Catlett's Station. The rebel cavalry commanders, Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee, are said to be at Culpepper with some 2,500 men. The only rebel forces between Washington and the Rappahannock, are Mosby's guerrillas.

News from the Southwest points to the possibility of the abandonment of the Mississippi by the rebels. Telegrams are said to have been received from Gen. Hurlbut at Memphis, Gen. Asboth at Columbus, and Gen. Dodge at Corinth, reporting that there is a heavy force of rebel cavalry on the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Florence, and that the rebels are constructing bridges and floats for crossing the Tennessee in that neighborhood—indicating either a movement of Bragg in that direction, or a movement of the Vicksburgh Army to join Bragg. Meantime, Gen. Grant appears to have given up the idea of capturing Vicksburgh by engineering strategy, and to have commenced preparations for its reduction in the regular way. He has placed a battery of eighty-four-pounder Parrotts in a position to reach the city easily, and had already, at last accounts, succeeded in silencing one of the rebel batteries—probably the one commanding the lower end of the canal. The return of the Steele's Bayou expedition to Young's Point, is announced in our correspondent's letter. It is likely that the Yazoo Pass expedition has also returned. The rebel gunboat *Vicksburgh* is reported to have been captured by Admiral Farragut, she having broken from her moorings in a storm and floated down the river.

The Government has been taking up all the boats upon which it could lay its hands in the Ohio and Mississippi, and sending them to Gen. Grant, for what purpose is not certainly known.

We learn from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, of a brilliant skirmish which took place at Woodbury, on the 1st inst. An expedition, consisting of infantry and cavalry, started with the intention of capturing a rebel force, 600 strong, at that place. The infantry succeeded in surrounding the rebel camp; but the cavalry, being too eager, dashed in and frightened the foe so that a great portion of them succeeded in escaping. A number, however, were killed and wounded, and some thirty were captured, together with fifty horses, a number of mules, four wagons, and the entire rebel camp. Our loss was only one man wounded. Another skirmish took place at Carthage on the 2d, in which twenty-five rebels were captured. The rebels are said to be erecting fortifications at Palmyra.

Reports from Columbus, Ky., say that 700 rebels were discovered on Friday marching toward Hickman, Ky., with the intention of taking that place. Gen. Asboth started down the river on Saturday with 800 men, and a larger force was ready to start at a moment's notice.

That there is a "Peace Party" in the South, notwithstanding the denials of the rebel leaders, is evidenced by the following item from a Southern paper which has recently found its way North:—"The Peace Party of the South, headed by Henry S. Foote, Alexander Mosley, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and others, are about to introduce a resolution on the subject [of peace] which will probably pass the lower House of Congress before the adjournment. It is said that the course of the Richmond *Enquirer* is disapproved of by many of the leading members of the Confederate Congress."

Eight millions of legal tender were converted into 5-20 year bonds during the past week. An average of over a million a day.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Gold bill was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill providing $4 per month for the families of drafted men, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report complete. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

In the Assembly, Mr. T. C. Fields, rising to a question of privilege, proposed to offer a resolution, instructing the Callicot Committee to admit certain evidence ruled out by the majority of the Committee. The Speaker ruled the question as not a privileged one, and refused to receive the resolution. The point was debated at considerable length, and finally the decision of the Chair was sustained, 48 to 33. The Assembly then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., we receive interesting news from the Isthmus, and from Central and South America. The treasure list of the *Northern Light* is a very light one. News had reached Aspinwall from Greytown, by the British steamer *Tamar*, that the Government of Nicaragua had seized all the steamers, warehouses, provisions and other property belonging to the Nicaragua Transit Company, on the ground that the Company had violated their contract, and thus forfeited it. It was understood in Aspinwall that the default in the Company was in the non-payment of five or six thousand dollars due the Government. An agent of the Company had arrived at Aspinwall to ask assistance in the matter from United States ships of war. A full statement of the circumstances attending the seizure will be found in the deposition of the agent, given in our correspondent's letter. It was considered doubtful whether the passengers coming down from San Francisco would be allowed to cross Nicaragua, in which case they would be compelled to proceed to Panama. There was no later news from Bogota. All intercourse had ceased between New-Granada and Ecuador, in consequence of the unfriendly action of the latter against Mosquera. There were some apprehensions of a war. News from Guatemala and Salvador is to the 12th ult. President Carrera, of Guatemala, had reached his capital after his defeat and retreat, with some 3,000 men, leaving 1,500 men as a corps of observation near the frontier. He lost in the battle of the 24th of February at least 600 men. It was thought that a settlement would be made between the two Governments. Nicaragua had suspended friendly relations with Salvador. The news from the States further South—Peru, Bolivia, Chili, etc.—is without importance.

On the afternoon of 10th March a fire occurred at Balize, Honduras, which continued until the night of the 11th, destroying 500 buildings in the business part of the city.

The election in Connecticut takes place to-day; and the following are the tickets which are in nomination:

	Repub. Union.	Copperhead Dem.
Governor	W. A. Buckingham.	T. H. Seymour.
Lieut.-Governor	Roger Averill.	J. A. Hovey.
Sec. of State	J. Hammond Trumbull.	J. H. Hoyt.
Treasurer	G. W. Coite.	A. L. Kidston.
Comptroller	L. W. Cutler.	L. E. Baldwin.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that it is ascertained to be a practice among dishonest army Paymasters to conceal from the soldiers the dates when they are likely to be in funds, in order that a set of rascally brokers may be "run in" on them to cash their orders at a ruinous discount. This villainy has been practiced even when the Paymaster has been in receipt of his funds from the Department, and the soldiers have been thus cruelly plundered of large amounts which would otherwise have gone to the relief of their families.

On Saturday the Stock Market was much excited on Harlem Stock, of which over 30,000 shares were sold, chiefly for cash, first at 63@61@60 ⅌ cent., and late in the afternoon at 56@57½ ⅌ cent. The rest of the market steady. Gold Coin 154⅞ at the close. Exchange 169@170 ⅌ cent.

A very moderate business was transacted in Flour and Wheat on Saturday; prices were quite firm. Coin was in more request, and closed buoyantly. Pork was rather freely purchased, while other kinds of provisions, as well as groceries, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Oils, Metals, Tobacco, and Naval Stores were quiet. Cotton was depressed and lower. Tallow and foreign Wool were more sought after, the latter chiefly on speculation. Limited freight engagements were effected; with 461 vessels of all classes in port.

Report of the War Committee.

We surrender a large part of our space, this morning, to the unanimous report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is an able, interesting and important document. It throws a flood of light on the history of the contest, and must go far toward settling the public judgment concerning many points on which public sentiment has hitherto been divided.

The leading topic of discussion in the report is the failure of the Army of the Potomac to achieve the results which the country had a right to expect from it. It was the largest army ever seen on this continent, composed of the best possible material, splendidly equipped, well disciplined, and competent, apparently, to accomplish anything which could reasonably be expected from any army in the world. Why, then, has it accomplished absolutely nothing? We think the country and the world, in view of the facts stated in this report, sustained as we assume them to be by the evidence accompanying it, must come, however reluctantly, to the conclusion that the failure of this army has been due wholly and exclusively to the *incompetency of its Commanding General;* and those who do not adopt this explanation, must fall back upon *one infinitely less to his credit, namely, that* Gen. McClellan did not think the country was to be served and the Union saved by crushing the rebel armies, and that he acted upon this conviction, rather than upon his duty and his orders as a military commander. We can see no escape from one of these two conclusions. The attempts made so steadily and perseveringly by his friends to throw the responsibility of his failures upon the Government are utterly futile and absurd. There is not a single instance in which it can be made to appear even plausible for a moment, that the Administration has withheld from him any support which he needed and could receive, or that there has been in any quarter or at any time, the slightest disposition to interfere with any of his plans which looked toward a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. On the contrary, we do not believe history shows an instance in which a commanding officer in the field has been so earnestly, so cordially and so steadily sustained by his Government, as was Gen. McClellan during the whole time he was in command of the Army of the Potomac.

We are somewhat surprised to find throughout Gen. McClellan's correspondence with the Government, constant evidence of a consciousness on his part that he was not doing what was expected at his hands, and that he must shield himself at all hazards from the responsibility of failures even before they had occurred. He puts forth one constant, steady call for reinforcements—wherever he is or whatever he has to do, before a victory and after a defeat, at every step on the Peninsula, before he had fought the enemy in Maryland and after he had beaten him at Antietam,—without any regard, apparently to the numbers he already had or to those of the enemy he had to meet. It seems as if he had started with the theory that by such a course he could clear himself of all blame in any event,—that in case of defeat he could point to the fact of his incessant calls for more troops as proof of his sagacity, and in case of success he could claim the greater credit for having achieved it with an inferior force. This habit reaches its climax when after the battle of Antietam he asked that Washington might be stripped of troops—even if it should be taken in consequence thereof—to reinforce his army, that he might fortify himself at Harper's Ferry, and repel the rebels if they should attempt to cross into Maryland again!

We have not been able, as our readers know, since the retreat of the army to the James River, after the seven days' battles before Richmond, to adhere to the opinion we had previously entertained of Gen. McClellan's fitness for so high a command. But we never anticipated so signal and so startling a demonstration of his incapacity as is afforded in the pages of this report. It is easier, we are well aware, to criticise a campaign after it is ended than to conduct it, and every General doubtless sees many points after the event in which he might have done better than he did. But it seldom happens that in no single instance could he possibly have done worse; and yet we cannot recall a solitary movement of any importance in Gen. McClellan's campaign which does not seem to have been precisely the worst that the case allowed.

Without entering at present upon any detailed examination of the points which warrant so sweeping a condemnation as this, we desire to call attention to one feature of the report which merits notice. A great deal has been said about President Lincoln's presumptuous interference with Gen. McClellan's movements in the field, and it has become popular in certain quarters to attribute the ill-success of the Army of the Potomac to this cause. The Report embodies a good deal of Mr. Lincoln's correspondence with Gen. McClellan, and of his orders concerning military matters; and so far as a general comprehension of results and an estimate of the measures requisite to attain them is concerned, they show the President to be, as a military man, infinitely Gen. McClellan's superior. His letters and orders are marked always by clear, practical good sense, and evince a just apprehension of what each emergency required, which we fail to detect in the action or the writing of his subordinate.

It will be noticed that the Committee attribute the loss of the battle of Fredericksburgh, fought by Gen. Burnside, to the failure of Gen. Franklin to make the attack on the rebel right with the force and vigor required by his orders. The general statement of facts, contained in this Report, in regard to this battle, as well as the whole of Burnside's campaign on the Rappahannock, concurs entirely with those made in the editorial correspondence of the Times from that army; and this conclusion of the Committee in regard to Gen. Franklin is also the same as was then expressed. We modified our estimate of the blame to be attached to that General, after reading the orders under which he acted; and we feel bound to say that we now see no sufficient reason for the severe censure expressed in this report. Gen. Franklin acted upon what seemed to him the proper construction of his orders. The Committee hold that if he had put another construction upon them and acted accordingly, he might have won the day. We think this is very likely; but taking the language of the order into consideration, we do not think him censurable for not having construed it as Gen. Burnside said after the battle he intended it to have been understood.

We shall have occasion hereafter, without doubt, to recur to many of the points involved in this report.

The Essential Barbarism of the Rebel Spirit.

The Secretary of War has done an excellent thing in subjecting the lately released survivors of the expedition, dispatched last year by Gen. Mitchel to destroy the communications on the Georgia State Railroad, to a regular legal examination by Judge-Advocate Holt, in order that the almost incredible atrocities of the rebels in this case might authentically go forth to the judgment of the world. The Northern mind has become so *familiar with the essential barbarism of the* ruling spirit of the Confederacy, that those individual instances make but comparatively a slight impression upon it. It learns that twenty-two soldiers, engaged in a work accounted perfectly legitimate in all warfare, being discovered and fleeing to the woods, were hunted down by bloodhounds—that one of them, a youth of eighteen, was stripped by a rebel officer and soldiers, and received on the bare back more than one hundred lashes of a raw-hide, because he would make no disclosures involving his comrades—that, after being robbed of their money by rebel officers, they were thrust into the negro jail of Chattanooga, semi-subterranean, its only entrance a trap-door in the ceiling, and so small that all could not lie down together, so ill-ventilated that they had often to strip themselves entirely of clothing to bear the heat; swarming, too, with vermin, all handcuffed, and all bound to each other by trace chains around their necks; that, after enduring the most horrid sufferings, eight of them, contrary to every rule of war, were hung, and that others would have probably shared the same fate had they not managed to escape. The Northern mind, we say, has long since learned to expect such things, from what it knows to be the utter depravity of the rebel character. But the European people do not know it. They will not believe it except upon the most conclusive evidence. It is well, then, that the proof should be presented in the unquestionable form Judge Holt has given it.

It will not answer for Europeans to attribute these barbarous practices to the American nature. This war, from the outset, has been waged on the loyal side, with greater humanity than has ever been exhibited in any war of modern times. The Government has uniformly erred in being too lenient. It has kept as far this side of the line of military law and usage, as its rebel enemies have kept beyond it. The great difficulty has been in getting the northern heart to sanction even the slight severity toward the rebels that sound military policy absolutely required. No rebel spy was ever executed. No rebel prisoner ever failed of being lodged and fed as comfortably as our own soldiers. Not an instance can be named in which a man of them ever received personal violence or personal insult. The rebel sympathizers in Europe, we know, tried to make much of the shooting of the captured guerrillas by Gen. McNeil, of Missouri; but they were very careful to suppress the essential fact that those guerrillas were taken in arms after having given their parole, their lives having thus been regularly forfeited by universal military law. The very fact that they sought to make so much of that case by perversion and suppression, showed how hard they were pushed to establish anything against the North calculated to excite European indignation. The outrages in this war are all rebel outrages; and, beyond that, they are in no measure American.

The truth is—and Europeans cannot too well understand it—that the treason against this Government has transformed the very natures of the men engaged in it. From its very incipient stage it has been a master passion, which has fired every soul, high and low, with a wickedness almost infernal. Thus officials, in the very highest posts of Government, the confidential advisers of the President himself, plotted for months to give rebellion a foothold—bankrupting the public treasury, embezzling the public funds, misplacing the public arms, deranging the public service, betraying their public trusts in every manner that could inflict calamity and disgrace. Thus Senators and Representatives in the Capitol vented treason with the remorseless audacity of a Cataline, while yet under the awful sanction of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Thus thousands, in every grade of office in the Southern States, without resignation, alienated their trusts from the Government which conferred them, and to which they had sworn to be faithful unto the service of another Government of utterly antagonistic origin and authority. It was, in the beginning, hardly conceivable how human nature, depraved as it is, could be capable of such sweeping perjury. But the long train of subsequent crimes and barbarities followed only in strict consistency, whether taking the form of scourging and hanging prisoners of war—or burying men alive in dens worse than the grave—or converting the bones of our dead into pipes, and rings, and cups—or leaving our dead unburied, though encamped for months in their vicinity—or neglecting and maltreating our wounded—or employing Indians, with tomahawks and scalping knives, as allies—or poisoning wells—or laying mines for wholesale destruction—or murdering pickets. This fiendishness of the rebel spirit has manifested itself as well toward Southern loyalists as toward Northern. When the history of this war comes to be written, it will probably contain no chapter so thick with horrors as that which shall tell of the cruelties inflicted upon the Southern men and women who refused to abjure their Federal allegiance. But more than that, these Southern traitors show a barbarous spirit even toward those who agree with them in treason. We hear continually that in their spoliation and destruction of property, they make no difference between loyalist and rebel. The same havoc sweeps all. Wherever the rebel spirit displays itself, it is as ruthless, as in the beginning it was false.

The outside world has heretofore, for the most part, considered the accounts of these multiform outrages, as published in our newspapers, to be misrepresentations, instigated by malice and hate. Had the Government taken the pains from the outset officially to authenticate these atrocities, as it has in this case, the public mind of Europe long ere this would have been disabused of a vast deal of its misconception of the real character of the rebellion.

AMUSEMENTS.

The matinée on Saturday brought Mr. Maretzek's fourth week to a brilliant termination, and, we are surprised to hear, without any loss to the management. Mr. Maretzek has suffered from a multitude of evils that are hardly likely to occur again. His singers have been sick, the weather has been bad, and on one occasion he was compelled from these combined causes to close the house. The religious austerities of the season have also probably had some influence on the attendance, although it must be confessed that the irreligious, who have no austerities, turned out in great force whenever the opera was attractive. The present week will probably be marked by moderation in the weather, and "perfect looseness" in the morals of the community. Unfortunately it is the last of Mr. Maretzek's present campaign—that otherwise sensible impresario being possessed with the amiable mania of visiting Boston. Why do people visit Boston, when Boston so frequently visits New-York, and stays on the slightest provocation? Grau has been to Boston, and has acquired a deep bass voice in consequence. The Common sits heavily on his mind, and the east wind has taken up quarters in his throat. He is now fit for stratagems and spoils and—Philadelphia—whither he has gone. But how will Mr. Maretzek, with his newly acclimated artists, withstand the dire influences of a Massachusetts Spring; and why should he ride Quixotically at the three hills when it is so much easier to stay in Fourteenth-street and grow opulent and easy? To the non-managerial intellect it seems slightly absurd to leave the Metropolis at a time when success is most marked and certain. The arrangements for the present week are as follows: To-night, Petrella's new opera of "Ione" will be produced for the first time in America. The work has been played in Europe with great success, and during Mr. Maretzek's last season it was produced in Havana and created a perfect furore there. New scenery and costumes have been prepared, and the distribution includes the names of Mme. Medori, Mlle. Sulzer, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bellini, Signor Biachi, Signor Rubio, Herr Muller and Mme. Fisher. "Ione," if successful, will probably be repeated during the remaining performances of the week.

The public will hear with much satisfaction that Mr. Anschutz has returned to the City, and has made an arrangement with Mr. Maretzek, by which he will be able to give two performances of German opera at the Academy of Music during the present week. These will take place on Thursday and Saturday, when two of the most successful productions of the German repertoire, "Fidelio" and "Der Freischutz," will be played.

The theatrical announcements for to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre, Boucicault's comedy of "Love and Money;" at Laura Keene's Theatre, a new Irish drama, called "Bantry Bay; or, Ireland in 1798," will be brought out for the first time; the comedy of "Nature and Art" will also be played; at Niblo's Garden, Miss Matilda Heron continues her remarkable performance of "Edith;" at the Winter Garden, Miss Lucille Western's engagement has been prolonged for another week, and "East Lynne" retains its place on the bills; at Barnum's Museum, Mr. Samuel Emery appears as *Giles*, the miller's man, in the domestic drama called the "Miller's Maid;" the extravaganza of "Love in all Corners" will also be given, and the multitudinous attractions of the Museum are thrown in for the benefit of visitors and the accumulation of postage currency.

Dr. Colton announces another of his novel exhibitions at Cooper Institute for Wednesday next, when, in addition to the laughing Gas, Commodore Nutt and the "Old Folks" will assist. The Commodore has volunteered to inhale the gas.

Among the many interesting events of the present week, not the least important will be the renewal of Mr. Gottschalk's concerts at Irving Hall. They are, as heretofore, under the direction of Mr. Harrison, and several artists new to our public will make their first appearance on these occasions. We hear also that Mr. Gottschalk has prepared several novelties which he will introduce during the series. The first concert takes place to-morrow night.

The artists of M. Juignet's charming company, having returned from their trip to the East, will recommence operations at Niblo's on Tuesday next with Feuillet's comedy, "Peril en la Demeure." On Thursday an extra performance will be given for the benefit of Mlle. Anna [illegible].

Mr. Grau and the artists of his fine troupe were in the City on Saturday, *en route* for Philadelphia, where they open to-night in Donizetti's opera of "Linda di Chamounix." The present engagement is the farewell one of Miss Kellogg, who has been engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and will take her departure during the present month.

Mr. Barnum announces a National dog show, to take place at the Museum during the last week of the present month. Premiums will be paid for the best breeds of dogs. A week later Mr. Barnum has a baby show, when premiums will be paid for the best breeds of babies.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Lee Said to be in the Shenandoah Valley.

RETURN OF DESERTERS TO THE ARMY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, April 5.

GEN. LEE IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Lee, with a considerable force, is in the Shenandoah valley. Prisoners captured by our troops have been found with passes bearing his signature.

Fitzhugh Lee is in the neighborhood of Culpepper, with his cavalry brigade.

RETURN OF DESERTERS.

The President's Proclamation has caused the return of upward of fifteen hundred deserters daily to their regiments. Thus far no impediments have been thrown in the way of enforcing the Proclamation. Notwithstanding the time laid down in the Proclamation for the return of deserters has expired, the Government is disposed to deal leniently with all who return to their regiments.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The War Committee has closed its labors, and the members will leave for their homes in a few days. Gen. Hooker yesterday sent up a boat to bring down the members of the Committee to Aquia Creek, but, through some blunder, they were not notified in time, and the trip was abandoned.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War urged on the President, yesterday, the issuance of letters-of-marque. The subject was the occasion of a protracted Cabinet meeting afterward, in which two Department heads were as positively opposed to the measure as others were in favor of it. The conclusion was deferred.

ARREST OF A MARYLAND SECESSIONIST IN NEW-YORK.

A notorious Secessionist, named Gen. Williamson, formerly Attorney-General of Maryland, was arrested yesterday, by order of Judge Advocate Turner, in New-York, while on his way from Canada to Richmond. On searching his baggage a large number of letters were found, showing conclusively that he was in correspondence with the rebels, and involving prominent parties in New-York and Baltimore. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY FOR FLORIDA.

Calvin P. Chamberlain, of New-York City, formerly of Buffalo, has been appointed United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Florida.

GEN. HOOKER'S WAR HORSE.

The war horse presented to Gen. Hooker was the gift of George Wilkes, and was delivered by Marcus C. Stanley.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Yellow Wolf, Chief of the Iowa tribe of Indians, and an eloquent Indian orator, died here, last evening, of pneumonia, and was buried, to-day, in the Congressional Cemetery. His last moments were spent in advising his companions to live in peace with the whites.

THE RECENT POINT PLEASANT AFFAIR.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Gen. Schenck's Headquarters,
Baltimore, April 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. George H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have now, through Brig.-Gen. Scammon, Capt. Carter's account of the Point Pleasant affair. Capt. Carter had sixty-three men. He reports two killed, three wounded and six taken prisoners, making our total loss eleven. The rebels lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, seventy-two, and so their raid with their largely superior numbers, was handsomely repulsed.

ROBERT S. SCHENCK,
Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

[Point Pleasant is at the mouth of the Kanawha, in Western Virginia.]

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

A Letter from President Juarez—Desertions from the French Army.

The following is a translation of a letter from President Juarez denying the charge made by Marshal O'Donnell, in the Spanish Cortes, that President Juarez, had been willing to sell a portion of the territory of Mexico to the United States:

National Palace, Mexico, Feb. 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the Diario Official:

My Dear and Most Esteemed Sir: I have just read in the *Monitor Republicano* of to-day, the speech which M. O'Donnell, President of the Council of Ministers of the Spanish Government, has made with the purpose of answering the speech of the Queen, and I have seen with surprise, among several accurate assertions which M. O'Donnell has made about Mexican affairs, the following expressions: * * * "As for myself, Juarez, as a Mexican, has a fault which cannot be overlooked—that of having been willing to sell two provinces of his country to the United States. * * *" This accusation, coming from a high functionary of a nation, and while an eminently serious and solemn act was taking place, when the statesman must be careful that his words are impressed with the seal of truth, of justice and good faith, is of the utmost importance, for one may be led to think that on account of the position which he occupies, he is in possession of documents which support his assertion; a thing which is not true. M. O'Donnell is authorized to publish the proofs he may possess concerning this affair. Meanwhile my honor compels me to show that M. O'Donnell has made a mistake in the judgment which he has formed of my official conduct, and you are authorized, Mr. Editor, to contradict the imputation which has been made with so much injustice to the first magistrate of the nation.

I am, Mr. Editor, your humble servant,
(Signed) BENIT JUAREZ.

DESERTIONS FROM THE FRENCH ARMY IN MEXICO.

The following letter was addressed to the Mexican Government by a number of the soldiers of the French Army in Mexico, who had deserted, and reached the City of Mexico as they were about proceeding further into the interior. These deserters also state that forty of them left the French camp together, but that they were overtaken, and a part recaptured.

The French Soldiers Arrived at the Capital to the Mexican Government:

Monsieur le President: We would not like to leave your Capital without an acknowledgment of our gratitude for the kind treatment which we have received up to the present time from the Government you have the honor to represent.

Since the day we left the invading army, where we were told that all French deserters had to suffer the most cruel tortures from the Mexican people, we have seen that it was a shameful lie; for, wherever we have passed, we have been received with the greatest regard, even from the superior officers, who have hastened to aid us, offering us their services, and showing that they have for us the sincerest sympathies.

Receive, Monsieur le President, our heartfelt thanks.

Done at Mexico, the 14th February, 1863.

Second Battallion Zouaves.
(Signed.)
Coquerel, Aristide, First Sergeant.
Eugene, Picarde, Corporal.
Anatole, Vasseur, soldier.
Capin, Joseph, soldier.
Cambron, Jean, soldier.
Gaucron, Pierre, soldier.

Third Battallion Zouaves.
(Signed.)
Piray, Edouard, soldier.
Pesillon, Pierre, soldier.
Guepel, Jean, soldier.
Alfred de Cavaignac, First Sergeant.

VERY IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

CHARLESTON SAID TO HAVE FALLEN.

Landing of Our Forces on Seabrook's Island.

Washington, Sunday, April 5.

The city is nervous to-night over news, derived from rebel sources, that Charleston has fallen; that our attack commenced on Friday, and was overwhelmingly successful.

A flag of truce came to Falmouth this morning. The newspapers smuggled under it made no mention of the fall of Charleston, or of its salvation.

NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, April 4.

Yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following:

STARTLING FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

The enemy have landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island. Three gunboats and several transports are lying off the island. Skirmishing has already taken place between our and the enemy's pickets. Our pickets are driven in and the enemy advancing.

Gen. Hagood has ordered all the women, children and non-combatants removed from Adams' Run, which is twenty miles from Seabrook's Island.

The *Dispatch* also says: "Pensacola was fired by the Union soldiers about the 23d ult., and the most of the town destroyed. The soldiers are going to reinforce Gen. Banks."

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Particulars of the Defeat of Pegram by Gen. Gilmore.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Lexington, Ky., April 2.

Gen. Gilmore and staff returned from the front last night, leaving Cols. Runkle and Woolford to pick up prisoners and bring up the rear.

Gen. Pegram's long planned and boasted invasion of Kentucky has ended in a destructive and disgraceful defeat.

Gen. Gilmore assumed the command in person, and left here with the determination to recapture the earnings of the rebel expedition, and punish the audacity of the brigands.

Perceiving that they had converted a retreat into a precipitate flight, he left the infantry and pushed on with his mounted force, consisting of the First Kentucky cavalry, Col. Woolford's; Forty-fifth O. V. I., mounted, Col. Runkle; a detachment of the Forty-fourth Ohio, mounted, under Maj. Mitchell; and the Seventh O. V. cavalry, Col. Garrard,—in all 1,200 men. Such was the dashing energy of the pursuit, that, notwithstanding the rebels had thirty-six hours the start, they were overtaken four miles north of Somerset.

Gen. Carter, in command of 800 mounted men, had reached Buck Creek, twelve miles from Somerset, when Gen. Gilmore reached him with his body guard and the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, increasing the number to 1,200, with which they double-quicked until within reach of the enemy's rear guard. The skirmishing then commenced, Gens. Gilmore and Carter with Woolford and the body guard in the advance. As often as the rebels made a stand they were dislodged with shell. Within twelve miles of Somerset, at Dutton's Hill, in a very strong position, the rebels drew up in force and planted their batteries; and here, about 12 o'clock, commenced the real battle. Our line of battle was drawn up, with the batteries in the centre, supported by the Seventh Cavalry, (Runkle,) with a detachment of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth on the left, and Woolford's on the right. The preliminary artillery fight lasted one and a half hours, and resulted in the dismounting of three of their guns.

The wings were then ordered to advance. Woolford did so, wounded. Runkle dismounted and found it too hot, but when the enemy found him out and commenced shelling, he threw aside all hesitation, *and at the head of his men, gallantly charged up the* hill. The rebels moved out to meet him. For an instant his line wavered, with batteries playing directly upon them, shot and shell booming over them, and leaden rain playing with deadly music around them. They paused, however, only to take breath, and with one intent and a single shout, they hurled their column upon the advancing foe. Col. Runkle and his command behaved like heroes and veterans.

At the same time Woolford, on the right, and Col. Garrard, in the centre, charged, and the enemy broke in disorder to their horses, under cover of the wooded hill, and fled pell mell through the town. Capt. Brown, with a detachment of the Forty-fourth, was ordered forward to reconnoiter. A body of Scott's and Ashby's rebel cavalry were here detected in a flank movement on Woolford. Col. Sanders hastened to reinforce, and after a short, sharp and decisive conflict, captured sixty prisoners, and put them to rout. A detachment of Scott's men were seen flying into the road to cut off Capt. Brown, when Gen. Gilmore, at the head of his body guard, charged down upon them like a whirlwind, and they turned off another road. Gen. Gilmore and guard entered the town, and held it until the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth came up.

The enemy made another stand three miles below Somerset, and were again routed.

Night now came on, and our boys were exhausted. In the morning it was found the rebels had crossed the river during the night in great confusion. More than 100, it is said, were drowned. They planted a battery on the river, which was quickly demolished. We recovered 400 cattle at the river. Their loss in killed and captured is nearly 500, of whom 80 were killed.

The loss on our side is but 30 killed, wounded and missing.

The shot mostly passed over the heads of our men. The whole affair was brilliant and dashing—1,200 to 2,500, led by the Generals in person. A surgeon, under a flag of truce, was searching for Gen. Pegram after the battle.

Accident to the New-York and Washington Express Train.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED.

Baltimore, Sunday, April 5.

The express train from Washington for New-York, came in collision with a train which had broken down, last night, near Calverton viaduct, a few miles from Baltimore. One was killed and six were wounded, all employes of the road. The passengers were not hurt. The train was detained three hours. Owing to the storm, the signals were not seen in time to prevent the collision.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Sunday, April 5.

Jay Cooke, the Subscription Agent, announces the conversion of $8,000,000 legal tenders into 5-20s, for the week ending yesterday. The daily average is over $1,000,000, and subscriptions are received from every quarter, in large and small sums, involving a vast amount of labor and detail.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Headquarters, Sunday, April 5.

The snow-storm of last night was very severe, and has made the roads in a terrible condition.

Letter from Mr. Belmont.

No. 109 Fifth-avenue, Friday, April 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the Herald:

On my return from Cuba, after an absence of nearly two months, my attention has been called to two articles in your issues of to-day and yesterday, in which you quote me as one of the Democratic leaders and owners of the *World* newspaper. Permit me to say that I am not and never have been interested in the remotest way in the ownership of the *World*, nor have I ever exercised the slightest influence over its political character.

Neither do I claim the flattering title of a Democratic leader, though I am proud to say that for nearly a quarter of a century I have been an unwavering, though humble, supporter of that great party, and its national and conservative principles.

I beg also to state that I have never at any time or to anybody expressed myself in favor of a peace with the South, which had not for its fundamental basis the supremacy of the Government and the Union of all the States.

It will be impossible for you or any other man to point to a single word or act of mine, ever since the beginning of our national troubles, which could bear any other construction than that of bitter and uncompromising hostility to the wicked heresy of secession, and of devoted loyalty to the Constitution and the Union.

Yours, very respectfully,
AUGUST BELMONT.

Celebration of Easter Sunday.—The festival of Easter Sunday, commemorative of the resurrection of our Saviour, was celebrated in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches of the City and Brooklyn yesterday, with more than the usual magnificence of decoration and ceremony. The floral display and other ornamentation was particularly fine.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Return of the Steele's Bayou Expedition to Young's Point.

THE LOSS OF THE RAM LANCASTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Young's Point, Near Vicksburgh, Saturday, March 28, 1863.

My last of the 25th was dated at the mouth of Deer Creek, since which the entire expedition has returned to this place. The operation of reëmbarking the forces was commenced day before yesterday, and concluded yesterday morning, without annoyance from the enemy, who, although in the vicinity in considerable force, could not attack us without coming directly under the guns of the dreaded gunboats. Experience has made such positions particularly unpleasant to the chivalry; and hence they confined their hostility to crawling through the canebrakes and at safe distances taking long shots at our pickets. One cavalier alone was seen—he was mounted, and armed cap-à-pie (that is, with a double-barreled shot gun, bowie-knife, pair of spurs, slouch hat and suit of butternut)—and he rode boldly toward our lines, urged probably by the irrepressible spirit of chivalry to seek some daring adventure. However, as he, upon suddenly finding himself in close and dangerous proximity to a party of Federal pickets, turned tail and fled with most unknightly celerity, it may be conjectured that his heart failed him at the moment when he should have astonished the world with his daring.

The troops were all embarked at once—those that could not get upon transports were taken upon the gunboats, and thus no portion of the army was left. Not the least troublesome portion of the labor was getting the contrabands on board. A large number had been taken up as laborers, to whom large additions were made from negroes who followed our troops on their return from the expedition up Deer Creek. Probably there were in all not less than five hundred, a fair proportion of whom were women and children. All these were placed upon a coal-boat, and towed down the Bayou with a tug.

A painful accident occurred soon after the tug started. A dozen or so of the negroes had the small-pox, and, in order to keep them separate from the others, a small flat boat had been provided for them, which was towed astern of the coal barge. The barge had scarcely started ere the flat boat had turned bottom side up, and its contents were thrown into the water. The most strenuous exertions were instantly made to rescue the unfortunates, which resulted in saving all but three—these could not swim, and being unable to grasp anything, went down before boats could reach the spot. Those drowned were all men, and colored—two white men who were in the boat drifted against a tree, and were saved.

Having no means of taking along those saved without risking their communicating the disease to others, they were left ashore, with directions to stay on the premises until "we called for them next week."

The day before starting back Admiral Porter received a dispatch from the acting commander of the fleet, informing him that the rams *Switzerland* and *Lancaster* had the morning before run the blockade without receiving a single shot from the rebel batteries, and that he believed Vicksburgh to be evacuated. The Admiral instantly took a tug, and started down, probably reveling on his way in thoughts of taking possession of Vicksburgh, and the glory that would thereby accrue to the National arms in general, and the Western gunboat fleet in particular. He reached here in time to learn that the dispatch of his subordinate was in most respects incorrect. Vicksburgh was not evacuated, and the rams, instead of not receiving a shot, had been so vigorously shot at that the *Lancaster* had gone to the bottom of the Mississippi, and the *Switzerland* had drifted against the west shore, a hopeless wreck.

The reaction upon the Commodore, who had just spent a fortnight in discovering the fact that the rebels had not left upon a wide stream which runs to the centre of their position, must have been severe. Instead of Vicksburg being evacuated, he found it as strong, defiant, and full of harm as ever.

The mistake relative to the rebels not having fired upon the rams, appears to have arisen from the fact that nobody heard any cannonading at the time they were passing down the river. Taking these dates to start with, some genius has evolved the hypothesis that the rebels have discovered, or are using, some new explosive agent, whereby projectiles are sent through the air without noise; and this, I believe, is now the accepted conclusion of a majority of the army. Have the rebels learned to imprison the hitherto innocuous zephyrs of the sunny South, and turned their gentleness into a demon to hurl destruction upon the Yankee invader? or has the high-born southerner condescended to imitate the ingenious vandals of science, by turning inventor, and hunting among the arcana of nature till he has found some new agent of death, whose mission is performed at once effectively and noiselessly; or what is it?

The loss of the *Lancaster*, although no small one, is not so bad as at first would seem. It is worth the loss of one such boat to secure another for the protection of Farragut's boats below—in other words, the loss of the *Lancaster* is more than compensated in the fact that the *Switzerland* has gotten through in a condition which, although damaged, will admit of speedy repairs. There was imminent danger that Farragut's boats might experience the fate of the *Indianola*, unless supported by a ram. The *Switzerland* is probably ere this repaired, and, with the other boats, will prove a formidable foe to the interests possessed by the rebels in Red River and the Lower Mississippi. Like the man, who, when he broke his leg, derived some consolation from the fact that it was not his neck, we can derive limited comfort in reflecting that, although we lost one valuable boat, we did not lose two.

This morning the Commissary steamer *Madison*, with three others, and an immense wharf boat loaded with supplies, just before daylight, broke their fastenings, and impelled by a swift current, started down the river. None of them had up steam. Vicksburgh was only six miles distant, and the river running like a mill race. One may be sure that there was hurrying to and fro, and an active demand for firemen, turpentine, anything that would make steam in the shortest possible space of time. I don't believe there is a case on record in which there was more excitement, profanity, anxiety and rushing about, than there was in about thirty minutes on those four steamboats. Fortunately the *Madison*, which had come in the night before, had her fires still alive, and by active feeding succeeded in getting up sufficient steam to check the progress of the flotilla, when we had floated within about three miles of Vicksburgh. Had it not been for the fortunate accident of the *Madison* having some fire left, an immense amount of supplies, three steamers, a fine wharf-boat, and your correspondent, together with a good many other individuals, would at this moment have been at Vicksburgh.

For the present, I do not believe that the fleet or army here will attempt anything of importance. Probably, the next news of stirring interest will be from below. GALWAY.

New-York to be Invaded by Indians.

One would think that our domestic troubles are pretty numerous already, without an Indian invasion being added to the number. Such a contingency would scarcely seem possible, yet it is really very likely to happen. The Kiowas have made up their minds for it; so have the Cheyennes, and so have the Comanches. Even the names of some of the chief warriors have come to our knowledge. The Cheyennes are to contribute their valiant War-Bonnet and Lean-Bear; the Comanches are to be led by the heroic Prickled-Forehead, and the terrible Ten-Bears, and the Apaches are to be marshaled by the Achilles of the Far-West, the renowned and unconquerable Poor-Bear. We are informed that the Arapahoes are to be generaled by the Spotted-Wolf, and the Kiowas by the Yellow-Buffalo. These, in fact, being the real Indian names of various representatives of the fiercest war-tribes of the remote bands of the Indian, who have recently come to Washington to arrange matters connected with the welfare of their several nations. Each in himself is a chief of great rank and standing. They have had an audience of the President, and have been duly lionized in Washington. Certain parties in New-York have invited them to come hither, and that invitation has been accepted by Maj. Colley, their agent. These are no squalid, degenerate specimens of our Indian allies, but the principal ones of their respective tribes, arrayed in all the trappings and decorated with all the paint which Indian fashions require. Whether our Common Council will Japanese them or not we are not yet informed.

The Irish Relief Fund.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND GEN. M'CLELLAN TO ASSIST.

To-morrow night a grand ball in aid of the distressed people of Ireland will be given at the Academy of Music. The affair is gotten up under the auspices of many of our best known citizens, and promises to be a great success. Archbishop Hughes, and Gen. McClellan, whose Headquarters are in this city for the present will certainly be there, and it has been intimated that both of these gentlemen will be called upon for a speech. However that may be, the attractions are sufficiently great to fill the house to overflowing; the inducement of charity to the sufferers in Old Erin being of itself more than enough to fill high the strong box at the door.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. A. Sumner and H. R. Low, Albany; Hon. John A. Collier, Binghamton; G. B. White and Dr. Kennedy, U. S. N.; and A. W. Stair, Oregon, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. E. A. Meneely, West Troy; Col. C. Cartner, Baltimore; Dr. Halsey, Massachusetts; Dr. Wm. C. Doane, Washington; Dr. S. C. Pratt and Gordon McKay, Boston, and R. N. Ellis, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. G. W. D. Copeland, Boston; Capt. Hitchins and W. B. Slater, England; N. Brower, U. S. Army, and Geo. F. Peabody, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A. Van Vechten, Albany; Capt. J. M. Kelly, Suffolk, Va.; Henry S. Whiting, U. S. Coast Survey; J. Gardiner, Panama; O. A. Arnold, Troy; and J. R. Campbell, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

J. S. Oxpford, London; G. H. Appleton, N. Bragdon, Ignatius Sargent, H. Saltonstall, T. Cushing, and T. Cohen, Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Stevenson and Capt. W. H. Underhill, New-York, and C. M. Pendergast, Baltimore, are at the Albermarle Hotel.

E. F. Bigelow, U. S. A.; Sir Edmund Aldrich, Liverpool; and George Carpenter and wife, of Philadelphia, are at the La Farge House.

The River Open.—The Hudson River is open all the way to Albany, and to-day the boats of the People's Line are ready to receive freight at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

The Central American Transit Company.

A CARD.

The Directors of the Central American Transit Company to its Stockholders:

The stockholders and others interested in the Central American Transit Company are cautioned against unnecessary alarm at the accounts brought from the Isthmus of Panama by the steamship *Northern Light* and published in yesterday morning's papers.

The charter of the Company with its concessions, obligations, rights and remedies, defines every possible relation between it and the Government of Nicaragua.

There is no right conceded to the Government of Nicaragua to seize and confiscate its property by an Executive act. It is strictly guarded against, and no forfeiture of our property is possible, except through the sentence and decree of a court of arbitration, to be formed and held in the City of Washington in the mode prescribed in the charter.

The Government of Nicaragua may legally occupy the vessels of the Company in certain contingencies to carry troops; but the cases are limited to foreign or domestic war, and then only at such times as will not interfere with the California Transit, except when the Transit route itself should be invaded.

The act of seizure of the company's steamers may have reference possibly to the difficulty between Salvador and Guatemala, and its probable bearing upon Nicaragua. The Minister of War, by whose orders the seizure was made, appears to have assumed his authority, and, if so, has misconstrued his military rights in the question.

The rumors which were current at Panama, that the company had forfeited its rights, for some cause not stated, are mere rumors; but, whatever may have been the motive of the act of the Minister of War, the stockholders may rest assured that the Board of Directors are not cognizant of any act of omission or commission which could open call for the interference of the Court of Arbitration.

Influences have, no doubt, been brought to bear to check the rapid growth of this great national enterprise, which was fast assuming proportions of so important a character as to threaten the large interests which have so long enjoyed the monopoly of the great and growing trade between this and the Pacific coast. In this abrupt and unlawful interference with the property of our company the extent of this influence may also possibly be seen. It can have no permanent effect on the progress of the company.

The company have thus far fulfilled every obligation to the Government of Nicaragua, and established the line to California, *via* the Transit route of Nicaragua, upon a basis far more substantial than it ever was before, fully equal to the requirements of the public and the demands of its rapidly increasing trade, and with abundant power to compete successfully with any other organization.

The grant by the Government of Nicaragua to the Central American Transit Company is known to the Government of the United States as the only existing one entitled to the facilities of the route and to the protection of our Government. But the Board of Directors have the confident expectation that the difficulty is slight and will pass over without requiring the interference of our Government. We feel fully assured that nothing but good to the permanent interests of the company can result from the most searching scrutiny into its acts in Nicaragua.

The news coming through the channel of Panama has been much exaggerated. Our own letters leading us to the conclusion that the Transit over Nicaragua will be made and all our property restored.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.

Office of the Central American Transit Co., No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Tell the Truth.—"In your phrenological examinations, supposing you find the developments in such combination, that the person would, unless guarding himself, be likely to steal, rob, or murder, would you tell him so?" "And if so, would it not spoil your business?" These are questions put to us daily. In reply to the first, we say, yes, and to the second, no. Even a rogue respects an honest man, and will, nine times in ten, confess to a phrenologist his wicked ways. Are you an unbeliever? Try it, and bring with you any one known to you to be either saint or sinner, and the phrenologist will give him his true character. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the volunteers would be prevented by the free use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 221

[Advertisement.]

The Fire in Suffolk-street.—We beg leave to inform our customers that the fire in our Suffolk-street Factory, will cause no delay in the delivery of our goods. All orders will be filled with our usual dispatch. Very respectfully,

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF.

New-York, April 6, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 36 | Sun sets.... 6 29 | Moon rises.. 9 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 56 | Gov. Island.. 9 55 | Hell Gate.. 11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 5.

Arrived.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Philadelphia, mdse. to James Hand.

Brig Grace Worthington, (of Belize, Hond.,) Reeve, Belize, March 16, mahogany, logwood, &c., to Alexander & Sons. While at anchor in the lower bay, 4th, lost anchor, split sails, &c. Left no American vessels.

Brig Harriet Brett, (Br.,) St. Andrews, N. B., 22 ds., ship knees to T. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Lord, Jacmel, March 25, coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Has had very severe weather for the past week from N. W. to S. W., has split sails, and is short of provisions. Left brig Charles Adams, Peterson, for New-York, to sail 10th; schr. Cherub, Cole, for Boston, ldg.; would sail about 21st. The whaling bark Elizabeth, (of Westport,) Capt. Francis, who had been detained on account of her crew deserting, had sailed for the Spanish Main on 17th March, the authorities having brought in the runaways from the mountains.

Schr. Daniel Williams, (of Frankfort,) Hopkins, Baltimore, 12 ds., coal to master. Has had very heavy weather; while at anchor in the lower bay, on the 4th, lost both anchors and went ashore; was got off by steamtug Stillman Witt, and brought up to the City without damage.

WIND—Morning, N. E.; sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Hamburg.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 4.—Arr. schrs. Sparkler, Greenlow, Belfast, for Washington, D. C.; Cape Ann, Cole, do. for Philadelphia; Francisco, Kilby, Portland, for New-York; M. S. Partridge, Hix, Rockland, for do.; Montezuma, Dennis, for do.; Sarah Louisa, New-York, for Boston; Daniel G. Bridge, Portland, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., April 4.—There is a large fleet of vessels in the Breakwater taking refuge from the storm, including the ship Zanguebar, from New-Orleans, for Boston, 4 brigs, 2 steamers, and about 40 schooners. The steamer Patroon, from New-York, with 120 deserters for Washington, is on the beach.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. March 16, Am. bark Hannah Secor, Kirby, Elizabethport; 18th, Am. brig C. C. Billings, Sherman, Philadelphia; 22d, Am. steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, New-York; 21st, Am. schr. Open Sea, Rogers, New-York; 23d, Am. brig Bogota, Porter, New-York. Cld. March 20, Am. brig Aurata, Clark, Mexico; Am. schr. Velma, Stanwood, Cuba; 21st, Am. bark Xantho, Chapman, New-York; 28th, Am. steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

Callao—Arr. March 2, Am. ship Charles D. Mervin, Chinchas; 6th, Per. bark Yolo, San Francisco; 6th, Am. ships Wellfleet, Chinchas; 8th, Mary McNear, do.; 10th, Am. bark R. L. Rutgers, Valparaiso. Sld March 4, Am. ship Samuel Lock, Hamburg; 6th, Canada, Spain; Huron, Amherst; 7th, Chas. D. Mervin, Spain; 10th, Hurling, Chinchas.

Valparaiso—Sld. Feb. 28, Am. ship Thomas [illegible], Buenos Ayres; 24th, Am. bark Hooper, Mejillo; 20th, R. L. Rutger, Callao.

In port, Am. ships Kate Hunter, Crest of the Wave, R. Hyman, W. B. Henry, and brig Canada.

Punta Arenas, C. R.—In port, March 10, Am. schr. Storm Cloud, and J. B. Lunt.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. Dr. B. C. PERRY.

49 Bond-st., New-York, late of 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases, where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Morton Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!

The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.

New-York, March 19, 1863.

Important and True.

Boswell & Warner's Colorific colors hair handsome brown or black, without use of wash or preparation. Ladies use without trouble or entangling. Warranted best and cheapest. Try it; you will use no other. J. C. Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway, and all druggists.

HOUSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope is Mailed, prepaid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Sold in Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; Shepard, 309; Low, 523; McFarland, cor. 12th-st.; Optical Inst. under Barnum's.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hats, Hats.—IF YOU WANT A HAT IN style go to WHITE'S and get a tile. None so rich, none so rare, none with WHITE'S that will compare. Haste, haste, make no delay; purchase your hats at 216 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Harrell—Pollon.—At St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, L. I., on the 18th March, by the Rev. S. W. Sayres, B. Lorillard Harrell, of Ravenswood, to Miss Willie Blackwell Pollon, of Yonkers.

DIED.

Amoore.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 3d inst., Alfred Amoore, Jr., of consumption, aged 26 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 10 A. M., from St. Peter's Church, corner Bond and State sts., Brooklyn.

Birkbeck.—On Saturday, April 4, Ellen Jane Birkbeck, beloved wife of George Birkbeck, and daughter of the late Col. James Cropsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 42 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 6, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Utrecht, L. I., for interment.

Bull.—On Sunday, April 5, Elizabeth C., wife of Reuben C. Bull, aged 43 years 1 month and 10 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. R. Jenkins, No. 34 Nevins-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, April 7, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Cocks.—On Sunday, 5th inst., John S. Cocks, formerly of New-York, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, Gates-av., corner Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

Crossman.—On Sunday, April 5, of heart disease, Oscar James, second son of James W. and Catharine A. Crossman.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday morning's papers.

Duncomb.—On Sunday, April 5, after a short illness, Col. Samuel S. Duncomb, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family and of his brother, Wm. R. Duncomb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Funeral service at Trinity Church, at 4 o'clock.

Denison.—In this City, on Saturday, April 4, Charles Denison, in his 73d year.

Friends of the family will meet at No. 19 West 27th-st., at 3 o'clock, this afternoon. Funeral services in the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st., at 3½ o'clock.

Elwell.—In this City, on Saturday, April 4, Mary Ann Emily, wife of William Elwell, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st.

Hunter.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, April 4, 1863, Mrs. Ann Hunter, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 21 Boerman-place, (West 24th-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, April 6, at 9 A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

Nicholson.—On Saturday evening, the 4th inst., Annie, daughter of James B. and Mary Nicholson, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 39 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. A Requiem Mass and funeral services will be at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at 10½ o'clock.

Renville.—Suddenly, Saturday, April 4, of diptheria, Howard Pierson, only son of Willis J. and Mary E. Renville, aged 17 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 159 West 48th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, April 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Reichard.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 1, Constance Aglae, widow of the late Frederic Reichard.

The funeral service will take place on Monday morning, April 6, at 10 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Spear.—In this City, on Saturday, April 4, Annie, daughter of Charles and Margaret Spear, aged 7 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 344 12th-st., on Monday, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Stofford.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 4th inst., Saml. J. Stofford, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Turner.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 2, Mary A., wife of Thomas Turner, and eldest daughter of Thomas Thompson, of Rahway, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 West 46th-st., on Monday, April 6, at 12 o'clock.

Wellington.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday morning, April 5, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Aaron H. and Margaret D. Wellington, aged 5 years 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of her parents. The remains will be taken to [illegible], Mass., for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Whoever reads the first page of this truly natural story, will read the whole four hundred pages, and then be disposed to imitate 'Oliver Twist,' and ask for more."—*Commercial.*

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A Course of Six Lectures to Workingmen. By Thos. H. Huxley, F. R. S., &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1.

"Dealing with the most abstruse and fundamental questions of mind and organization, these subjects are, nevertheless, presented in so lucid and attractive a manner as to impress vividly the commonest imagination."—*Extract from Preface.*

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE GOLDEN HARP.—THIS IS THE TITLE of a new Sunday School Book, of 160 pages, of beautiful tunes and hymns, mostly new. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we Know each other There?" "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me;" "The Beautiful Shore;" "Oh! 'Tis Glorious;" "Leave Me with My Mother;" "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100; bound, 25 cents; $20 per 100. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "S. S. Bell," Nos. 1 and 2 of which have had the enormous sale of over eight hundred thousand copies. It will be issued about the 15th inst.

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HAMMOND ON THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS and SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c. By C. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised edition. Price $1, mailed. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; the Author, No. 31 East 29th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 207.—April 4, 1863.

77, 35, 51, 23, 49, 25, 40, 56, 36, 67, 5, 26, 54.

Kentucky, Class 208.—April 4, 1863.

40, 70, 9, 5, 76, 62, 48, 69, 35, 6, 30, 73, 38.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of March 14, No. 23,417 drew $100,000; No. 11,818 drew $50,000; No. 7,859 drew $30,000; No. 3,224 drew $30,000; No. 12,148 drew $6,000; being the five capital prizes. 30 per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the UNION STORES, Brooklyn, the cargo of the PRIZE STEAMER ANGLIA, consisting of—

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the above sale will be ready for distribution at the Marshal's office three days previous to the sale.

March 30, 1863.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. of N. Y.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor. Depôt No. 493 Broadway.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

SPRING.

I have just completed my extensive stock of Spring Clothing, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves. F. B. BALDWIN,

Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES.

Just received from Paris. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets; Plain and Decorated Chandeliers, Gas and Kerosene Fixtures; Fine Table Cutlery and Crystal Glass; Silver-Plated Tea Sets, Urns, Casters, Salvers, Clocks, Vases, Bronzes, Bohemian Glass, &c. In quality, designs and prices not excelled.

RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 619 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, pamphlets, magazines, &c., bought for cash. 100,000 books on science, history, biography, &c. on hand. 100,000 pieces of music at one-quarter price. 20,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, $1 50 per dozen. LEGGAT BROS., No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Exciting News for the Deaf.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

Sensation Among the Deaf.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR, No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 39 South-st.

No. 188 Mercer-st., New-York.

J. B. Von Eisenberg, M. D.—Dear Doctor: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

New-York, Nov. 5, 1862.

Dr. Von Eisenberg—Dear Sir: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

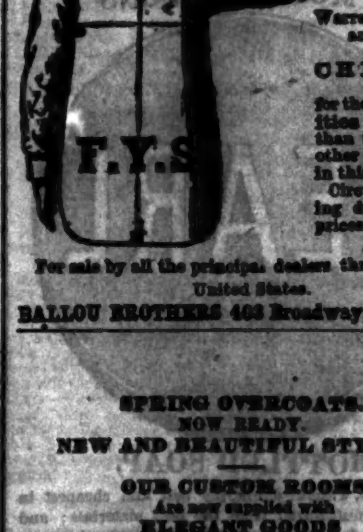
New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 6th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.



Warranted to FIT, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS 403 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
NOW READY.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

OUR CUSTOM ROOMS
Are now supplied with
ELEGANT GOODS
For SPRING, of the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
COR. BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures headache immediately, and was never known to fail.

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera-Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.

A large assortment of window shades, of new and elegant styles, for sale to the trade; terms low. THOMAS POTTER, No. 85 Liberty-st.

POLITICAL.

COMMEMORATION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

New-York, April 2, 1863.

The Executive Committee of this League have resolved, unanimously, to commemorate the

GREAT UPRISING
OF THE
FREE NORTHERN STATES,

which was commenced in this City on the 20th of April, 1861, in response to the call of the President for volunteer soldiers to sustain the

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION
AND TO
SUPPRESS REBELLION.

The inauguration of this series of events, so glorious in the history of the nation, will be celebrated by a meeting at Madison Square, in this City, on the anniversary,

MONDAY, APRIL 20, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Addresses may be expected from many of the most distinguished orators of the country.

ALL LOYAL LEAGUES

throughout the country are respectfully requested to send deputations, and all

LOYAL CITIZENS

without regard to residence, station, occupation or party, are invited to be present, to unite in this

MASS ASSEMBLAGE

of the loyal men of the nation.

Suitable arrangements for the meeting are in progress, and will be publicly announced in due season.

ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman.

F. M. Wetmore, Secretary.

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The people will assemble in their might to express their sentiments on the public question of the day. Let all come who are opposed to the CONSCRIPT ACT, opposed to WAR for the NEGRO, who are opposed to the ADMINISTRATION, and who are in favor of

THE REUNION OF THE STATES,

In favor of the CONSTITUTION, in favor of the RIGHTS of the POOR.

The following eminent gentlemen will address the meeting:

CHARLES O'CONOR,
FERNANDO WOOD,
JOHN M'KEON,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JAMES BROOKS,
Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE, of Virginia.

And others.

By order,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, Chairman.

James McMahon,
Wm. Hennessy Cook,
Secretaries.

GREAT SUMTER MEETING.

CALL OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The members of the Loyal National League, and all persons who unite with them in a determination to support the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion against its authority, are invited to assemble in MASS MEETING on Union Square, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 11th April, at 4 o'clock, the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter, to renew to the Government their solemn pledge and fixed resolve to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

COUNCIL OF TWENTY-FIVE.

George Opdyke,	Moses Taylor,
Charles King,	Charles Butler,
John A. Stevens,	Francis B. Cutting,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,	Robert Bayard,
John C. Green,	John J. Cisco,
A. T. Stewart,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Francis Lieber,	Francis G. Shaw,
William E. Dodge,	Charles A. Heckscher,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	W. H. Webb,
Morris Ketchum,	William F. Cary,
Seth B. Hunt,	James McKaye,
E. Caylus.	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE.

George Griswold,	Sidney Howard Gay,
John Cochrane,	Robert B. Minturn, Jr.,
Franklin H. Delano,	James A. Roosevelt,
J. Butler Wright,	Chas. Astor Bristed,
George Cabot Ward,	Robert Lenox Kennedy,
John Jay,	Thomas N. Dale,
Isaac H. Bailey,	J. Austin Stevens, Jr.,
William A. Hall,	William E. Dodge, Jr.,
Hugo Wesendonck,	William Orton,
William T. Blodgett,	Wolcott Gibbs,
Parke Godwin,	C. E. Detmold,
Adrian Iselin,	George P. Putnam.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Loyal National League organized in the different Wards of the city are requested to make arrangements to attend a MASS MEETING OF THE LEAGUE called for the 11th APRIL, the Anniversary of SUMTER, on Union-square.

Notice should be at once sent to the undersigned of the part each Association may desire to take in the ceremonies of the day.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Secretary, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The members of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE are notified that a fine HALL has been permanently engaged at No. 213 Broadway, and will be opened for their reception THIS DAY, (Monday,) 6th inst.

A READING-ROOM, supplied with journals and pamphlets, will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

PAMPHLETS, for distribution in each Ward, can be obtained on application to the Clerk in charge of the Hall, on the order of the member of the "Ward Committee of the Loyal National League" representing the same.

A BULLETIN will always be found at the Hall, containing the latest war news from every section of the country.

The ROLL and PLEDGE of the League will be always ready for signature at the Hall.

A voluntary ASSESSMENT LIST can also be subscribed.

CONTRIBUTIONS may be sent to the Treasurer, John A. Stevens, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce.

BADGES can be obtained by members of the League, on application to the Clerk.

A CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP, designed by one of the most distinguished artists of the country, will be ready for delivery in a few days.

MEDALS can be had, by those desirous of purchasing them, at a low price. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Secretary of the League.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE.

The residents of the XVIIth Ward, without regard to party are invited to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held on MONDAY, April 6, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Union League Association for the Ward. By order of the chairman,

S. CANTRELL.

T. H. Wallace, Secretary.

NINTH WARD LOYAL LEAGUE.—AN adjourned meeting of this League will be held at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Citizens of the Ward desiring to enroll themselves as members of this League, can have an opportunity to do so at the meeting, to-night. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

NORMAN STRATTON, ROBT. H. JOHNSTON, } Secretaries.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD LOYAL LEAGUE will hold a grand Mass Meeting at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Gov. JAMES W. NYE, Governor of Nevada, and Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.

H. T. KIERSTED, President.

Hampden Harrison, Secretary.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
CORNER OF MURRAY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TEAS—From 60 cents per pound and upward.
COFFEE—From 15 to 40 cents per pound.
FLOUR—(Warranted,) $6 50 to $9 per barrel, (also lower grades, $7 per barrel.)
HAMS—Choice City sugar-cured, 10 cents per pound; Shoulders, 7 cents per pound.
MOLASSES—45 cents per gallon and upward.
SYRUPS—50 cents per gallon and upward.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York; all grades, from 10½ cents per pound upward.

EVERYBODY SHOULD CALL AND GET BARGAINS, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS, TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

BROOKLYN GROCERIES,
AT NO. 168 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.
RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN can buy their GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS AS CHEAP AND CHEAPER than by crossing to New-York.
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES.
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, at CREEVEY'S, No. 168 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PATENTED FOR SALE.—PATENTED IN America, England and France. This article is not influenced by fashion or time. The best written references from authorities may be examined by the public in the store No. 321 Broome-st., New-York, from 9 to 4 o'clock P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BRONZES, SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 Depau-row, (Bleecker-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts.,) the residence of M. Le Comte de Dion, who is about returning to Europe, the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in the above house, the whole of which was made to order by Messrs. Roche and Marcotte & Co.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Elegant carved gilt parlor suits, in flowered satin damask, 13 pieces; marqueterie and gilt cabinets, marble tops, with Sevres china centre pieces and mountings; richly carved gilt console table, marble top, carved by Liénard; superb ormolu mantel clock, with figures and birds and candelabra to match; elegant gilt chandelier, 32 lights, with figures and crystal drops, candle branches to match, all the style of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI.; marqueterie and gilt centre table, gilt fancy table, marble and Roman mosaic top; richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin, 9 pieces; [illegible] to match; centre, card and quartette tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; elegant ormolu and bronze clock, with candelabra to match; French porcelain vases, the four seasons, with gold bouquet branches; Sevres china and gilt card receiver; bronze and gilt Jardiniere "Young Bacchus;" superb Beauvais tapestry; flowered satin and lace curtains, lined with silk; lace do.; R. W. and gilt cornices; decorated French shades, Aubusson and Axminster carpets, &c.

LIBRARY.

Elegant carved solid oak library bookcases, library table, sofa, arm and side chairs, in reps. French plate mirrors, ormolu and marble clock, Roman antique marble coupes, carved oak liqueur case, elegant Dresden china centre vase, "Battle Piece," the only one in this country; Dresden china statuettes, ormolu and bronze gas standards, striped reps curtains, fine proof engravings, tapestry, Brussels carpet, &c.

DINING ROOM.

Richly carved solid oak buffets, dining chairs, in green plush; arm chair in reps, solid oak pillar extension table, superb bronze and marble clock, with Fratin bronze stag; fine engravings after Paul de Roche and Landseer, green velvet and lace curtains, rich china mantle vases, bronze and gilt chandeliers, a large assortment of French china, cut and Bohemian glassware, Wilton carpet, &c.

BED CHAMBERS.

Elegant carved rosewood French bedsteads, canopied with satin trimmings; rosewood armoires à glace, lined with satin-wood; marble-top toilet tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, decorated toilet ware, mantle mirrors, marqueterie work and fancy tables, rosewood chairs and rockers, in satin and reps; large solid walnut wardrobe, palliasses, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and muslin curtains, ormolu and French porcelain vases, mantle lambrequins, fine engravings, English and tapestry Brussels carpets, &c.

STAIRS AND HALL-WAYS.

Velvet and Brussels carpets, silver-plated and brass rods, mechanical lamps, window shades, hall chairs, &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold—

Handsome close carriage, made by Wood Bros.; set silver-mounted double harness and lady's saddle, made by Wood Gibson.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Monday, April 6.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give his special attention to sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence of families. Also, out-door sales.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 49TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-AV. AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 36TH-ST. AND 2D-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustees, the following described property, viz.:

FORTY-NINTH-ST.—One large gore lot on the north side of 49th-st., 167 feet 2½ inches easterly from 3d-av.

Six lots adjoining the above-mentioned lot, on the easterly side.

One gore lot, south side of 49th-st., 172 feet east from 3d-av.

Four lots adjoining, on the easterly side.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One lot on the west side of Lexington-av., 50 feet 5 inches south from 52d-st.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—Four-story English basement brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., known as No. 142; house 20 by about 60 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches.

SECOND-AV.—Four-story brick house and lot, situate on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 28th-st.; house, 20 by 50 feet; lot, 60 feet.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

7TH AVENUE.—1 valuable lot situated on the northwest corner of 7th-avenue and 54th-st.; also adjoining, 3 lots of land, together with the two-story frame cottage houses thereon.

54TH AND 55TH STS.—3 lots on each street, 100 feet west of 7th-av., together with the frame mansion, filled in with brick, and frame carriage house thereon; to be sold in one parcel.

BROADWAY.—1 lot, east side of Broadway, 20 feet 5 inches north of 54th-st., as per diagram.

56TH-ST.—3 lots on the south side of 56th-st., 125 feet east of 8th-av.

65TH-ST.—1 lot on the south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. or Central Park.

8TH-AV.—4 lots, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 63d-st. opposite Central Park.

3D-AV.—4 lots, northwest corner of 3d-av. and 75th-st.; with the large double frame house thereon, and known as the Greenebach House.

76TH-ST.—2 lots, north side of 75th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., 25 by 102.2.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 90 7TH-AV. AND NO. 246 WEST 17TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described houses and lots:

WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick house on the front, and the two-story brick house on the rear, and known as No. 246 West 17th-st., 250 feet east of 8th-av. The front house is 25x36.3, has gas and Croton water introduced. The rear house is 25x25. Lot 25x91.9, with alley-way to the rear house.

SEVENTH-AV.—The four-story English basement brick house, on west side of 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., No. 90. The house is 17.6x53 feet, with party-wall on south side, and has gas and Croton water. The hall is frescoed to the third story. Lot 17.6x70.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON 84TH AND 85TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of E. P. Bullard, Esq., executor of Charles E. Bullard, deceased, the following described lots, viz.:

EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET—The four lots on north side of 84th-st., 225 feet 2 inches east of 4th-av; 25x100 feet each.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET—Four lots on south side of 85th-st., 225 feet 2 inches east of 4th-av., and in the rear of the 84th-st. lots; 25x100 feet each.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 93 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. The house is 25 feet front, with enclosed piazza; has gas, water, good furnace, bath, &c., was built in best manner and is in good order; gas fixtures will be included with the house; lot 25 by 90; there is an alley of 12 feet on west of the house, with a stable on the rear, which will be sold with or without the house. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

NO. 76 WEST HOUSTON-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 76 West Houston-st., north side, 65 ft. 6 in. east of Laurens-st. House has bath-room, water-closet, gas and water; is 21.6 by about 47 feet, with extension of 8x13 feet, one story high, in good order. Possession on May 1. Lot 21.6x75 feet.

Maps, &c.

Office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable property known as "Concert Hall Building," located on Main st., corner of Gay, containing four large stores on first floor, five large rooms on the second floor; large public hall, with anterooms on third floor; also, a fine Daguerrean room, all ready for use; the property is well located for dry goods, grocery or any kind of business; terms easy. For particulars apply to SANDS SEELY, No. 21 Wall-st. (basement,) N. Y., or [illegible] Stamford, to D. H. CLARK, Auctioneer.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the 4-story brick house and lot No. 83 Madison-st., between Catharine and Market sts.; size of house 25x55, lot 100. Also, house and lot No. 3 Ashland-place, (Perry-st., between Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.,) 4-story, basement and cellar, brick; 22.6 front and rear, by 65 feet in depth. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Bay Horse, 16 hands high, long tail, suitable for a coach or the road; very stylish driver; has been driven under the saddle.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Pew No. 106, Ascension Church, south side aisle wall Pew.

EDWARD SINTERNICH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—D. W. IVES & CO. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture at residences, or at their spacious salesrooms, Nos. 185 and 187 and 635 Broadway. Appraisements made and cash advanced if required.

TO HENRY PARRY AND ALL OTHERS [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
10 Merchants' Ex. Bank	50	13 Farmers' & Cit. Bk.	25
10 Am. Telegraph Co.	100	6 N. Y. Fire & Marine Ins.	100
20 Kings Co. Ins. Co.	20		
12 Equitable Ins. Co.	35	50 St. Nicholas Bank	100
60 Atlantic Fire Ins.	50	10 Grocers' Ins. Co.	50
20 Sun Mut. Marine Ins. Co.	100	10 Washington Mar. Ins.	100
		15 City Bank, Brooklyn	100
66 National Fire Ins.	37 50	10 Mech. & Trad. Ins.	25

$3,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Co. 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. 3d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 New-York and New-Haven R. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 New-York and New-Haven R. 7 per cent. Bonds.

$4,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. 8 per cent.

Next regular sale THURSDAY, April 9.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 52 William-st.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ELEGANT WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, embracing the entire first-class furniture. Parlors, all in rosewood, elegant drawing-room suites, in brocatel and French reps; French pier and oval mirrors, lady's French secretary and work tables; statuary-top centre and pier tables; fine rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, Gilbert, Boston, maker; large collection of rare and costly bronzes, bisque and lava figures and groups; magnificent vases, bronze and pearl inlaid clocks; velvet and tapestry carpets; rich china cut glass, silverware, &c., with a superb variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture, spring and hair mattresses, elegant etagere, bureaus, &c. Sale will commence in dining-room at 2 o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 152 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, April 6th, 1863, at twelve o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—The three-story high stoop brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West 24th-street, between 7th and 8th avs., known as No. 152. House is 20 by about 50 feet, was put in complete order last spring, painted both inside and out. The gas fixtures are sold with the premises. Lot 20x98.9.

A large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 246 AVENUE B, AND LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV., AT AUCTION. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate:

LEXINGTON-AV.—3 lots on west side Lexington-av., 60 feet 10 inches north of 52d-st., each 19 feet 9⅓ inches in width by 90 feet in depth.

AVENUE B.—The 4-story brick house and lot on west side of Avenue B, 60 feet south of 16th-st. House, 20x52. Lot, 60 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRD-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, April 6, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the 5 story brick tenement house thereon, situate on the east side of 3d-av., 80.9 feet north of 37th-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—3 lots on north side of 37th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The 3 story brick front house and lot, on north side of 37th-st., 185 feet west of 3d-av.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

GEORGE W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—AUCTION OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—GEORGE W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, FRIDAY, April 10, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, foot of South 7th-st., the two houses and lot on North 8th-st., near 6th-st.; house and two lots on 6th-st., near North 8th-st.; four houses and lots on Ainsley-st., near 8th-st.; two houses and lot on Ewen-st., near Ainsley-st.; three houses and lots on Flushing-av. and DeBevoise-st. The same property advertised to have been sold on March 21, but postponed on account of the storm on that day. Also, on the same day, place and hour, will be sold the 2-story attic and basement frame house, filled in with brick, No. 81 10th-st., Williamsburgh. For full particulars apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HUDSON-STREET PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HUDSON-STREET.—The valuable four-story brick house and lot, on the west side of Hudson-st., 42 feet south of Harrison-st., and known as No. 77 Hudson-st. House 20 feet front. Lot 20x80 feet. Also, at the same time and place, 23 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $50 each. By order of JAMES H. ELMORE and JOHN I. ROCKWELL, Executors estate of Zipporah Jaques, deceased. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST NINTH-STREET.—The valuable 3 story and attic brick high stoop house and lot, No. 17 9th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 22.2x45 feet, in fair order and contains the conveniences; lot 22.2x93 feet. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

A LARGE LOT OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold Furniture at public auction, to close an estate, TO-DAY, (Monday,) April 6, at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suites of furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, bronzes, statuary, silverware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedding, etc. Also, basement and kitchen utensils.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, April 9, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 85 Amity-street, genteel household furniture, modern oil-paintings, &c., the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, particulars of which will be given in Tuesday's papers.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

25 CENTS {GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.} PER POUND.

TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE FLAVORED COFFEE.

We have completed arrangements whereby we shall receive 500 bales per month of

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Which we offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, &c.

Hotels, private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., will find

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

more reliable than ordinary Coffee, as by our new mode of preparation it will be found to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor.

Put up only in one pound packages, sixty pounds in a case, with full directions on each package; and for sale by grocers generally. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF "THE [illegible] in the City and Port of New-York," will be held in the Sunday School Room of the Church of the Ascension, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., at [illegible] o'clock. HENRY F. [illegible], Rec. Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 28th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 42 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 260, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JAMES CHEEVER ET ALS. vs. RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY ET ALS.—State of Vermont, in Chancery, Rutland County, March 31, 1863.—The petition in the above entitled cause having been filed in this Court, praying that a decree of the Court of Chancery for Rutland County aforesaid, made at its September term, 1853, in favor of Ellis Gray Loring et als., against the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company et als., be enforced, and said Railroad be ordered into the possession of the petitioners, according to the provisions in said decree.

Ordered, that further proceedings herein stand over until the 15th day of April, 1863, and that all persons interested be notified by publication of this order in the New-York Times, Boston Journal and Rutland Herald, to appear on said 15th day of April, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Rutland, Vt., and show cause, if any exist, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Rutland this 31st day of March, A. D. 1863.

L. C. KELLOGG, Chancellor.

WOODBRIDGE & FISHER,
DWIGHT PORTER,
JEREMIAH FRENCH, } Att'ys for Petitioners.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS THROUGH LINE, CHICAGO, April 1, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOND AND Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, held this day, in compliance with the charter creating said Company, the following Directors were elected:

JAMES ROBB, Chicago.
JOHN H. DRAKE, Chicago.
JOHN CRERAR, Chicago.
VIRGIL HICKOX, Springfield.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, New-York.
ALBERT HAVEMEYER, New-York.

The capital represented at the meeting cast 30,629 votes, which were unanimously voted for the above-named gentlemen.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The subscribers have completed arrangements at Washington to collect Certificates of Indebtedness as they mature, making prompt returns, and giving market value for gold received for interest, or remitting gold, as correspondents may desire.

Constantly on hand for sale at market rate, United States Stocks.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. Interest payable in gold.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. Interest payable in currency.

6 per cent. Coupons Bonds of 1881.
6 per cent. Registered Bonds of 1881.
5.20 Coupons Bonds.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MARCH 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1860, the payment of the principal of so many of the above-named bonds as shall be presented at this office, between the 1st day of February and the first day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon, and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, (now Milwaukee and Chicago,) RAILROAD COMPANY. —Holders of the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, falling due on the 10th April, 1863, will please present them for payment, at maturity, at the counting-house of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 31 Nassau-st., where past due coupons of said bonds, and past due coupons of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the said Company, will also be paid on presentation.

N. B.—The Government tax of three per cent. will be deducted.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE IN THE following Companies, viz.: Firemen's, Home, City, Equitable, Eagle, Citizens', Fulton, Brevoort, Lorillard, Hope, Hamilton, Beekman, Security, Goodhue, Importers' and Traders', Excelsior, Firemen's Fund, Columbian Marine, Mercantile Mutual, &c. Also, Manhattan Gas Scrip, American Express, American Telegraph, New York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, &c.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with A. H. MULLER,) No. 33 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 24, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors at the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of Election, will be held on MONDAY, April 13, 1863, at the banking rooms of this Bank, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 186 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY-ONE DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 13, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, at the office, No. 432 Canal-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

E. BARMORE, President.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BUFFALO and State Line Railroad Company may have the privilege of subscribing for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at par, by calling at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS', and Ordnance vouchers and other Government bills, purchased. Certificates of Indebtedness promptly collected. JOHN B. MURRAY, 39 Nassau-st., cor. Liberty.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on property in this City and Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the [illegible] Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1863.

Parties desiring to obtain the United States six (6) per cent. Bonds of 1881, commonly called Five-twenties, either for investment or resale, can procure them upon application at this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INABILity of the engravers to furnish 5.20 Bonds up to the requirements of the demand, we beg to notify subscribers to this loan, that new arrangements having been made for increasing the supply, delays will be obviated after the 15th inst. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

$20,000.—FIRST MORTGAGES ON first-class property in New-York will be sold at a great discount for cash, to close an estate. Apply to N. W. BUSTEED, Room No. 2, Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 28, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York, on the 23d day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 24th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dividends remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June will, after that date, be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in sight exchange on New-York.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON *the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 16th day of April.* The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of April, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the shareholders on and after the 3d day of April ensuing. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, March 31, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A QUARterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank. Payable on demand.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOS. COOPER, Sec. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest as of April 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, (who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them;) and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.

JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 30th of APRIL, 1863, for furnishing six hundred Wrought Iron Beams, for Rails of Chassis of Sea Coast Carriages.

These beams are to be made after the following specifications:

The rail for barbette carriages is a rolled wrought-iron beam, similar in appearance to the "I" shaped beams used in the construction of fire-proof buildings. It is required to be straight and smooth on its surface, and free from flaws, imperfect welds, blisters and cinder streaks. The outer surfaces of the two flanges are planes, parallel to each other and at right angles to the web. The web joins the two flanges along their middle line, leaving them to project equally on each side, and must be without bends or corrugations.

DIMENSIONS OF BEAMS.

Length of rail	171 inches
Depth between outer surfaces of flanges	15 inches
Width of flanges	5.375 inches
Thickness of flange at outer edge	.75 inch.
Thickness of web	.625 inch.

These beams will be inspected after the following rules:

They are to be made of good tough, well-worked, clear iron, the absence of which qualities, (generally indicated by roughness of surface, and by checks, and more marked roughness along the edges of the flanges,) as also flaws or bad welds, blisters and streaks of cinder, will cause their rejection.

1st. They are to be of the required dimensions, and square at the ends.

2d. They are to be straight, and free from short bends in the flanges and web.

3d. The outer plane surfaces of the flanges are to be parallel to each other, and in planes perpendicular to that of the web.

4th. The webs are not to be bent or *troughed*, as would result from resting the rails along their whole lengths on the edges of the flanges while the webs are too hot to bear their weight.

5th. The flanges are to be perfectly equal on each side of the web.

VARIATIONS ALLOWED IN INSPECTING.

In length of rail	.50 inch
In depth of rail	.10 inch
In thickness of web	.05 inch
In warp or wind, in depth of flange at extreme end of rail	.10 inch
Difference in distance between outer edges of plane surfaces of flanges on different sides of web at any cross section of rail	.10 inch
A straight edge of equal length with the rail placed on the outer edge of the flange should not depart from it at any point more than	.15 inch
A plane surface placed on the web should not depart from it any point more than	.10 inch
A plane surface placed on the plane surface of either flange should not depart from it at any point more than	.10 inch
Departure from square in depth of rail	.15 inch

Specimens of the beams, or drawings of them, can be seen at the United States Arsenals at Fort Monroe, Virginia, Bridesburgh and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Watertown, Massachusetts.

Bidders will state the number of beams they propose to furnish, *the time when they will commence the delivery, which should be as early as possible, and the number* they can deliver weekly after commencing the delivery, place where they will make them, and the price per pound for which they will deliver them at the point of vessel or railroad shipment nearest to their works.

No bids will be entertained except from persons actually engaged in the manufacture of iron, evidence of which must accompany the bid.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with proper sureties for its faithful fulfillment; and a transfer of the contract to another party will cause its entire forfeiture.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or if for any cause it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to "GENERAL J. W. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Beams."

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 30th March, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City, the following:

CLOTHING.

Hats.
Caps.
Shirts.
Drawers.
Stockings.
Shoes.
Boots.
Trowsers—mounted.
Blankets.
Water-proof Blankets, (Philadelphia Pattern, to be used also as Shelter Tents.)
Ponchos.
Haversacks.
Canteens.

EQUIPAGE.

Hospital Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Wall Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Shelter Tents.
Axes.
Hatchets.
Spades.
Pickaxes.
Camp Kettles.
Standards.
Guidons.
Ax Handles.
Hatchet Handles.
Mess Pans.
Pickax Handles.
Drums.
Fifes.
Sets of Regimental Books.
Sets of Company Books.

Samples of which may be seen at this office. All articles to be inspected by a sworn Inspector, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which deliveries can be made by them.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed Proposals for Furnishing, (here insert the articles named in the bid,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, the 6th of April, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED POTATOES for issue to the United States Army, for seven months, from April to October, 1863, at the rate of *one hundred thousand pounds per month.*

The Desiccated Potatoes must be manufactured from the best varieties of sound potatoes, and be in all particulars a perfect article; to be ground fine and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, each containing sixty pounds, or other less and uniform and convenient quantity; the tin or zinc boxes to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, (two in each,) with sunken and battened ends, as per sample to be seen at this office.

Each bid to have consideration, must be accompanied by a sample of five full and complete cases of *the Proposer's own manufacture*, and must state where the manufacturing establishment is located, in order that it may be visited, with a view of giving assurance of the ability of the proposing parties to furnish the article required.

Each bid must contain the written guaranty of two responsible persons—whose ability to respond in bonds to the amount of *ten thousand dollars*, must by certified by the United States District-Attorney, or other proper officer, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly filled."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 12 Faneuil Hall-square, Boston, April 2, 1863.

Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, April 9, at 4 P. M., for the transportation of about 60,000 barrels of Government stores from Boston to New-Orleans.

Vessels of not over 4,000 barrels capacity preferred.

Bidders must state the rate per barrel of six cubic feet upon the following basis:

FLOUR, and all other articles in flour barrels, to be considered as six cubic feet. Barrels of BEEF and PORK to be considered as seven and one-half cubic feet. All other packages to be measured and rendered in cubic feet, with the customary *one-fifth off* from all round packages.

A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid. WM. W. McKIM, Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR THE HIRING OR leasing of buildings and parts of buildings to be used for Armories for the various Companies and Regiments of the New-York National Guard, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors from owners of property and others.

The proposals to state the locations, quantity of room, term of lease and rent, and parties presenting proposals to submit diagrams.

By order of
Special Committee on Armories and Drill-Rooms.
JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
[illegible], Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.

A. BOYD, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of May, 1863, to the 31st day of October, 1863; notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than four years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross rate of which is not as high as thirteen hundred and fifty pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred and fifty pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B—, of the city or town of —, County of —, State of —, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, at the Washington Drove-yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at — cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY next, for furnishing, within ten days from the opening of such proposals, five hundred good, sound, strong, cavalry horses, between the ages of five and nine years, *of dark color, in good working condition, and not less than 15½ hands high; ten per cent. of the number may be* mares, the others geldings. These animals will be subject to a rigid inspection, and will be paid for in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the number required, and the horses may be delivered in lots of one hundred or more. Bidders will please state price for each horse delivered, and give the names of two respectable residents of this City as references.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JOHN COX & CO. WAS dissolved on the 28th of January last, by the death of Mr. John Cox.

The unsettled business will be closed by the surviving partners.

ALFRED H. COX,
HENRY S. COX.

ALFRED H. COX and HENRY S. COX have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of COX BROTHERS, and will continue the business as heretofore, at No. 606 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF HERQUES & MASERAS, of the City of New-York, is dissolved by mutual consent, notice thereof having been duly filed and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of New-York, and publication thereof made, pursuant to the provisions of the statute.

Dated, New-York, 1st January, 1863.

ROBUSTIANO HERQUES,
ARSENIO MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 125th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$25,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount, wishing to engage in a manufacturing business, or take part in the agency and sale of the goods, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 4,460 New-York Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

TO CARTMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 3 loads of ends, delivered in East-Broadway. Address J. B. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office. State price, delivered on sidewalk, in good condition.

RARE CHANCE FOR A NEW BEGINNER. —Flour and feed store to let or lease, No. 662 8th-av.; established twelve years; plenty of room. Apply in Coal office, No. 682 8th-av., to W. E. HASKINS.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery and liquor store in a first-class neighborhood; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire at No. 286 4th-av.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cts.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Billious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	25
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	8 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.	

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST, No. 567 BROADWAY, three doors above [illegible]-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $50. RUBBER, $20.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

MEDICAL.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary of the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1838.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given only by Dr. A. L. NICOLAY & CO.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES.

"CHEROKEE CURE."—An enfeebling Specific for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, and all nervous diseases caused by indiscretions of youth. One bottle, $3; three bottles, $8.

"CHEROKEE REMEDY" AND "CHEROKEE INJECTION."—These two medicines, used in conjunction—the first internally, the latter at its name implies—never fail to remove all improper discharges, in male or female. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.

"CHEROKEE PILLS," OR FEMALE REGULATOR.—One box, $1; six boxes, $5. Sent by mail, free of postage.

All of the above medicines sent by express, on receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN, St. Louis, Mo.

B. S. BARNES & Co., No. 202 Broadway, New-York, wholesale agents, who will supply the trade at proprietor's prices.

DORMANT MANHOOD AROUSED AND invigoration rooted out of the system, by the use of Dr. Marsden's TRIBEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer, delay not a moment to read this popular illustrated work "Human Frailty," and be convinced. Published by DR. BARROW, No. 156 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sent free everywhere on receipt of the amount, 25 cents, in postage currency. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. Barrow consulted as usual on those specialties for which he is so renowned. N. B.—No. 156 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a Positive Cure.
BALSAM COPAIVA AND MERCURY DISCARDED
Only six pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having neither a mineral nor any unpleasant taste, and will not, in any way, injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in a week or ten days.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, usual packages $2, female $2. Sold by H. C. GARLEY, No. 11 Park-row. Sent by mail by DR. SPOND & CO., Philadelphia.

DR. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 5 Greenwich, New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, suppressions, &c., (from whatever cause produced.) In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and offers to such sufferers a home, where the highest, purest and most confidence is observed, and all the comforts of a sick room are provided. Also, Female Monthly Pills, price $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR. Still consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vénériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can be cured without exposure, without risk or expense, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, bubos, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints mable to cure, or cured in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous invigorator dissipates all the effects of indiscretion, impediments to marriage, and is speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, respectable, reliable, skillful, and only authorized practitioners in the world, graduates in Paris, office same as before, in from one to three days, established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Female Pills are a safe and certain remedy for menstrual irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRIVEN BY DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of Paris, is the only Physician in this city, to the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies (a discovery of a private character, in 22 years' practice, he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment, than all other practitioners.) I can and will cure you in less time than any other person can, or will, and I shall not, as those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been the victim of quacks, call at once. My his special experience in this particular specialty branch of medical science, is in your behalf. Cures in guaranteed cases in the least possible time. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Inveterate cutaneous eruptions stopped in a few days. Stricture of long standing, of years, in most cases, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, enclosing $10, to DR. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

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MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted as usual, at No. 142 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicines sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can safely use with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 142 Chambers-st., No. 127 Sixth-st., and No. 323 Canal-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 344 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail. All other "Female Monthly Pills" are counterfeit.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avoid themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable advice and safe mode of treatment, especially those experienced, &c., for from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at our interview.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Chambers-st., near Broadway, with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in the shortest possible time, and make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a plain, chaste, and delicate style, with a lecture on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases cured. A truthful adviser to all married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OF INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Prostate Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to nocturnal emissions? Do you suffer from the great vital habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Vitalizing Pills quickly cure the very worst cases, while improved treatment, assisted by one or two medicines, cures in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Female Pills are a safe and certain remedy for menstrual irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW
Will take place at the Museum
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
April 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8,
when upwards of
$2,000 IN PREMIUMS
Will be paid for the best
BABES, TWIN TRIPLETS, GIANTESS AND FAT BABIES.

For circulars containing full list of premiums and full particulars, apply at the Ticket-office of the Museum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW
Will take place at the Museum on
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
April 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1 and 2, 1865,
At which time upwards of
$2,000
Will be paid in premiums for the best breeds of Dogs, including St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Italian Greyhounds, King Charles Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, Black and Tan Terriers, Poodles, Esquimaux Dogs, Pointers, Setters, Greyhounds, Bloodhounds, Fox Dogs, Beagles, Harriers, Spaniels, Retrievers, Shepherd Dogs, Cobby Dogs, English Mastiff, Bull Dogs, Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Skye Terriers, and for whatever is most rare and beautiful among the canine species.

Circulars containing full particulars and list of premiums may be had on application at the Museum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EASTER ENTERTAINMENT.
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 6,
And following days.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS!
Reappearance of the talented, versatile and popular Comedian,
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
Who will appear in his inimitable representation (pronounced by the English Press to be inimitable, and a masterpiece of conception)
GILES, THE MILLER'S MAN,
in the absolutely interesting and powerful dramatic
THE MILLER'S MAID.
THE MILLER'S MAID.
In the Afternoon, the Evening will be represented
TWO DRAMATIC PIECES.
The drama of the Miller's Maid being followed by the farcical extravaganza of
LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.
At each performance there will be an
INTERMEZZO OF SINGULAR INTEREST,
Introducing
CHARMING MISS MINNIE WARREN,
CHARMING MISS MINNIE WARREN,
Sister of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, and much lost in size, the tiny embodiment in living form of the fairy and the fay.

COMMODORE NUTT, with her will appear,
COMMODORE NUTT, the celebrated NUTT, who will present to the audience his admirable MINIATURE EDITION OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and appear in various
TABLEAUX AND IMPERSONATIONS, WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
With every appearance of Miss Warren and Commodore Nutt will be exhibited their
ELEGANT PRESENTS OF GEMS AND JEWELRY, given them by the most influential persons in the United States.

The entertainment of the Museum will also comprise MR. HARRISON, THE GREAT IMPROVISATORE, MASTER ROBERT HENDERSHOT, The hero drummer boy of Fredericksburgh, GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, GRAND CRYSTAL AQUARIA, replete with AQUEOUS BEAUTY AND MARINE SPLENDOR, and presenting all the colored fish of the tropical seas, ALBINO FAMILY, THE MUSICAL SEAL, THE GREAT BEAR SAMSON, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a concentration of more wonders than ANY OTHER PLACE IN THE WORLD EXHIBITS.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager, ... Miss LAURA KEENE
Doors open at 7; performance begins at 7½ o'clock.
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
FOURTH WEEK
AND LAST BUT TWO OF
LAURA KEENE'S FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT.
A GLORIOUS SNEIO-COMIC DRAMA,
In two acts, of
IRELAND IN THE DAYS OF '98.
MISS LAURA KEENE
IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
Mr. W. E. BLAKE'S first engagement for two weeks.
IN AN ORIGINAL PART.
MONDAY EVENING, April 3, and EVERY EVENING, the new and beautiful serio-comedy, in two acts,
RAFFERTY'S RANTS;
Or, IRELAND IN 1798.
With the following splendid cast:
Billy Blast, a Postman ..... Mr. W. E. Blake
Brice Parley, a Villain ..... Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Phadrig, Landlord of the King's Head ..... Mr. G. Foster
Mr. Hammond, in love with Nellie
O'Donohue ..... Mr. H. F. Daly
Maurice, Brother to Nellie ..... Mr. Levick
Peasantry, Soldiers, Insurgents, &c.
NELLIE O'DONOHUE ..... Miss LAURA KEENE
Yamina Dorgan ..... Miss Nickinson
Mrs. Dorgan ..... Mrs. Vincent
Mrs. Kirk ..... Miss Everett
Judith, Servant to the Dorgans ..... Mrs. Bates
Villagers, Peasants, &c.
SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT I.—SCENE 1—View in Rosslare—"Irish Life"—A Brother Found and almost Lost—Striking Tableau.
SCENE 2—A Portly Postman in a Bother.
SCENE 3—Sunset and Moonrise—Woman's Wit—Wholesale Outlone—A Wonderful Escape.
ACT II.—SCENE 1—All Abeck—Villany Triumphs—Affection to the Rescue—He Shall be Saved.
SCENE 2—Death within an Hour—A Suspicious Friend—The Dead March.
SCENE 3—A Series of most Surprising and Startling Adventures—Villany versus Virtue—A Villain's Reward.
SCENE 4—Rescue! Rescue!!—The Portly Postman Disgusted.
SCENE LAST—The Place—Death—A Heroic Martyr—The Last Moment—The Execution.
REMARKABLE AND SURPRISING CONCLUSION.
After which, the sparkling two act Comedy of
NATURE AND ART.
Duplet ..... Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Adolphus ..... Mr. Levick
MISS ..... Miss LAURA KEENE
Penelope ..... Miss Nickinson
N.B.—Other new pieces in active preparation.

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Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies $10 00
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Apply at the Principal Office, No. 574 Broadway, and at the Pond 59th-st. and 5th-av.

CETOPAXI.

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. Church. ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION.

GEORGE H. HALL'S Pictures, comprising Figure, Fruit and Flower subjects, are now exhibiting at the old Bloomfield Gallery, where they will remain until the 15th inst.

THERE WILL BE A FESTIVAL AT THE Orphans' Home and Asylum, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 40th-st. and Lexington-av., on EASTER MONDAY, April 6, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Should the weather prove stormy, it will be postponed to the first clear day. A visit to the institution on this occasion, and at any other time, will be regarded as a favor.

BLALS.

IRISH LADIES'
PATRIOTIC FUND BALL,
HELD AT THE
DESTITUTE POOR IN IRELAND,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
NEW-YORK,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1865.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Mrs. Gen. George B. McClellan	Mrs. Gen. F. T. Meagher
Mrs. Charles O'Conor	Mrs. Charles M. Connolly
Mrs. Richard O'Gorman	Mrs. Wm. Walsh
Mrs. C. J. Daly	Mrs. Joseph Stuart
Mrs. John E. Brady	Mrs. J. T. McMahon
Mrs. Henry L. Bogart	Mrs. C. Dever
Mrs. John Bryan	Mrs. W. P. Roberts
Mrs. Thomas Carroll	Mrs. Richard Dillon
Mrs. W. B. Robinson	Mrs. Wm. Kennedy
Mrs. John Savage	Mrs. Connell
Mrs. P. H. Haverty	Mrs. Thomas Johnson
Mrs. Bryan Lawrence	Mrs. J. Clarke
Mrs. Richard Arnan	Mrs. J. Conway
Mrs. Thomas Carroll	Mrs. George Duval
Mrs. H. W. Gallander	Mrs. J. Merrick
Mrs. O. H. Birney	Mrs. Michael Dillon
Mrs. G. A. Attridge	Mrs. P. O'Halloran
Mrs. J. B. Bayard	Mrs. Thomas Farrell
Mrs. Dennis Quinn	Mrs. Arthur O'Donnell

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

The Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, the Judges of the respective Courts, the Heads of the Bar, the Leading Lawyers, Merchants, and Physicians of these Cities.

Grafulla's celebrated Seventh Regiment String and Pneumatic Bands have been engaged for the occasion.

PATRICK J. MEEHAN, President.
W. R. ROBERTS, } Vice Presidents.
Alderman RICHARD TERNAN, }
RICHARD J. LAYCOCK, Corresponding Secretary.
W. F. LYONS, Recording Secretary.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Treasurer.

FAIRS.

FAIR!
THE SPINNERS SOCIETY
OF THE
ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH
will hold a
FAIR
for the benefit of the
WESTERN MISSIONARIES,
on the 6th, 7th and 8th instant,
(DAY AND EVENING),
in the spacious Hall known as the MORTIMER BUILDING, No. 637 Broadway, and No. 183 Fifth-av., near 22d-st.

The friends of the Missionary cause are invited to aid the enterprise.

GUANO.—A CONSIGNMENT OF 300 TONS, AS landed from ship in the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn; a superior article from Saldanah Bay. Sold cheap, in quantities to suit. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 194 Broadway.

$7, $3.50, $4 AND $4.50.—SHOES AND GAITERS, at ALDRICH'S, Nos. 13 and 15 Astor-p.

REPORT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Continued from First Page.

...tion was met by a most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, and it was not until 1½ o'clock that the bridge was carried. By 3 o'clock Gen. Burnside's whole command had crossed and taken position on some elevated ground just above the bridge. He was then ordered to take the heights commanding the town of Sharpsburgh, which was done after desperate fighting. By that time the enemy on our left had been reinforced by withdrawing some of their troops from opposite our right, where our advance had been checked, and Gen. Burnside was compelled to give up some of the ground he had succeeded in occupying. He had sent to Gen. McClellan for reinforcements, but received in reply that there were none to be had, but he must hold the bridge at all hazards.

The corps of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, in the centre, was not brought into action at all. Gen. Hooker testifies that he had been given to understand that there were to be attacks made simultaneously on the right, centre and left of our army. He attacked at dawn; but Gen. Burnside, on the left, was not ordered to attack until 10 o'clock, and there was no attack made in the centre by Gen. Porter.

In regard to the manner of conducting the attack at Antietam, Gen. Sumner testifies:

"I have always believed that, instead of sending these troops into that action in driblets as they were sent, if Gen. McClellan had authorized me to march those 40,000 men on the left flank of the enemy, we could not have failed to throw them right back in front of the other divisions of our army on our left—Burnside's, Franklin's and Porter's corps. *As it was, we went in, division after division, until even one of my own divisions was forced out.* The other two drove the enemy and held their position. My intention at the time was to have proceeded entirely on by their left and move down, bringing them right in front of Burnside, Franklin and Porter.

Q.—And all *escape for the enemy would have been impossible?*

A.—I think so."

The battle closed at dark, our army having gained some little advantages, at a heavy loss, but nothing decisive. The attack was not renewed the next day, the two armies occupying the positions held by them at the close of the yesterday's battle.

In relation to the policy of renewing the attack on the day after the battle, Gen. McClellan testifies:

"The next morning (the 18th) I found that our loss had been so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that I did not consider it proper to renew the attack that day, especially as I was sure of the arrival that day of two fresh divisions, amounting to about 15,000 men. As an instance of the condition of some of the troops that morning, I happen to recollect the returns of the first corps—Gen. Hooker's—made the morning of the 18th, by which there were about 3,500 men reported present for duty. Four days after that the returns of the same corps showed 13,500.

I had arranged, however, to renew the attack at daybreak on the 19th, but I learned some time during the night or early in the morning, that the enemy had abandoned his position. It afterwards proved that he moved with great rapidity, and, not being encumbered by wagons, was enabled to get his troops across the river before we could do him any serious injury. I think that, taking into consideration what the troops had gone through, we got as much out of them in this Antietam campaign as human endurance would bear."

The testimony of Gen. Burnside, on the subject of renewing the attack upon the enemy the day after the battle, is as follows:

Q.—Did you express any opinion to Gen. McClellan, or to any one at headquarters, in relation to renewing the attack the next day; and if so, what opinion did you express?

A.—I did express an opinion to Gen. McClellan on the subject. After my command was all in position—say 8½ o'clock at night—I went over to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, at Cadysville, and expressed the opinion to Gen. Marcy, his chief of staff, that *the attack ought to be renewed the next morning at 5 o'clock.* I also expressed the same opinion to other members of Gen. McClellan's staff. Gen. Marcy told me that I ought to see Gen. McClellan and tell him what I thought of the matter. I went into Gen. McClellan's tent, and in the course of the conversation I expressed the same opinion to him, and told him that if I could have 5,000 fresh troops to pass in advance of mine, I would be willing to commence the attack on the next morning. He said that he had been thinking the matter over and would make up his mind during the night, and if I would send a staff officer to his headquarters, to remain there over night, he would send me orders early in the morning; and if he concluded to renew the attack, he would send me the necessary men. I did send the staff officer over, but Gen. McClellan concluded not to renew the attack the next day.

Q.—Would there have been any difficulty in furnishing the 5,000 fresh troops which you desired, as the corps of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, some 15,000 or 20,000 men, had not been engaged?

A.—*There would have been no difficulty in furnishing the 5,000 fresh troops.* In fact, Gen. McClellan did send Gen. Morell's division, of quite that strength, to report to me, but not with orders to me to renew the attack.

Gen. Franklin testifies:

Q.—Were you consulted in relation to renewing the attack the next day?

A.—When Gen. McClellan visited the right in the afternoon I showed him a position on the right of this wood I have already mentioned, in which was the Dunker Church, which I thought commanded the wood, and that if it could be taken we could drive the enemy from the wood by merely holding this point. *I advised that we should make the attack on that place the next morning, from Gen. Sumner's position. I thought there was no doubt about our being able to carry it.* We had plenty of artillery bearing upon it. We drove the enemy from there that afternoon, and I had no doubt that we could take that place the next morning, and I thought that would uncover the whole left of the enemy.

Q.—If that had been made, and that point had been carried, what would have been the effect upon the enemy?

A.—*It would have been very disastrous to them.*

Q.—What reasons were given for not making the attack the next morning?

A.—I did not hear the direct reason of the General commanding, but I have understood that the reason was, that he expected some fifteen thousand new troops—those which would make the thing a certain thing—and he preferred to wait to make this attack on the right, until those new troops came.

Q.—*And that delay gave the enemy an opportunity to escape?*

A.—I think it did.

On the night of the 18th of September the enemy abandoned their position and retired across the Potomac into Virginia, without molestation. Our army slowly followed, and took up a position along the Potomac, on the Maryland side, occupying Maryland Heights on the 20th, and Harper's Ferry on the 22d.

Gen. McClellan, on the 29th of September, reports our losses at South Mountain at 2,325; at Antietam, 12,469—total losses in both battles, 14,794. In relation to the losses of the enemy in both those battles, in killed, wounded, prisoners and stragglers, Gen. McClellan says:

"It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops in their brief campaign in Maryland."

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S PLANS AND PURPOSES AFTER THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

After the battle of Antietam Gen. McClellan called for reinforcements, and announced his determination to fortify Maryland Heights, making a requisition on Gen. Wadsworth, then in Washington, for 2,000 contrabands for that purpose. On the 27th of September he writes to Gen. Halleck:

"My present purpose is to hold the enemy about as it now is, rendering Harper's Ferry secure, and watching the river closely, intending to attack the enemy *should he attempt to cross to this side.* Our possession of Harper's Ferry gives us the great advantage of a secure *debouche*; but we cannot avail ourselves of it until the railroad bridge is finished, because we cannot otherwise supply a greater number of troops than we now have on the Virginia side at that point. *When the river rises so that the enemy cannot cross in force, I purpose concentrating the army somewhere near Harper's Ferry, and then acting according to circumstances,* viz: Moving on Winchester if, from the position and attitude of the enemy, we are likely to gain a great advantage by doing so; or else devoting a reasonable time to the organization of the army and instruction of the new troops preparatory to an advance on whatever line may be determined. In any event, I regard it as absolutely necessary to send new regiments at once to the old corps for purposes of instruction, and that the old regiments be filled at once.

* * * * * *

My own view of the proper policy to be pursued is to retain in Washington merely the *force* necessary to garrison it, and to send everything else available to reinforce this army. The railroads give us the means of promptly reinforcing Washington, should it be necessary. *If* I am reinforced as I ask, and am allowed to take my own course, I will hold myself responsible for the safety of Washington."

On the 7th of October Gen. Halleck replies. After referring to the draft expected in some of the Northern States, he says:

"But you cannot delay the operations of the army for these drafts. *It must move,* and the old regiments must remain in their crippled condition. The convalescents, however, will help a little. The country is becoming very impatient at the want of activity of your army, and we must push it on.

I am satisfied that the enemy are falling back toward Richmond. *We must follow them and seek to punish them. There is a decided want of legs in our troops.* They have too much immobility, and we must try to remedy the defect. A reduction of baggage and baggage trains will effect something; but the real difficulty is they are not sufficiently exercised in marching; they lie still in camp too long.

After a hard march, one day is time enough to rest; lying still beyond that time does not rest the men. If we compare the average distances marched per month by our troops for the last year with that of the rebels, or with European armies in the field, we will see why our troops march no better. They are not sufficiently exercised to make them good and efficient soldiers."

On the 1st of October, Gen. McClellan asked for authority to build a double track suspension bridge and a permanent wagon bridge across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, which Gen. Halleck declined to give. About that time the President visited the army. After his return to Washington, the following order was sent to Gen. McClellan by Gen. Halleck:

War Department, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1862.

I am instructed to telegraph you as follows: The President directs that you cross the Potomac, and give battle to the enemy or drive him south. Your army must move now, while the roads are good.

If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington, and cover the latter by your line of operations, you can be reinforced with 30,000 men. If you move up the Valley of the Shenandoah, not more than 12,000 or 15,000 can be sent to you. The President advises the interior line, between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river; also to what point the reinforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined on, before orders are given for building bridges or repairing railroads.

I am directed to add that the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief fully concur with the President in these instructions.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan.

To this Gen. McClellan replies on the same day:

"It is important, in making my decision regarding the route to be taken by the army, that I should know, first, what description of troops I am to be reinforced with upon the Shenandoah route, and also upon the other route between the enemy and Washington; whether they are to be old or new troops, or what proportion of each. If possible, I should be glad to have Peck's division sent to me, if it can be got here within a reasonable time."

Gen. McClellan further wrote that that he had decided to adopt the line of the Shenandoah for immediate operations against the enemy, then near Winchester. He proposed either to fight the rebels if they remained at Winchester, and if not, then to "adopt a new and decisive line of operations which would strike at the heart of the rebellion." His army was short of shoes, shelter tents, &c., and he begged that reinforcements be sent to him, as the fight at Winchester, if he should have one, would be desperate.

On the 10th of October, the rebel Gen. Stuart made his raid into Pennsylvania, returning into Virginia, having made the entire circuit of our army. On the 13th Gen. McClellan reported to Gen. Halleck the result of the raid, and ascribed its success to the deficiency of our cavalry, and urged "the imperative necessity of at once supplying this army, including the command of Gen. Banks, with a sufficient number of horses to remount every dismounted cavalry soldier within the shortest possible time. If this is not done we shall be constantly exposed to rebel cavalry raids."

To this Gen. Halleck replies: "Your telegram of 7 P.M. yesterday is just received. As I have already informed you, the Government has been and is making every possible effort to increase the cavalry force. Remounts are sent to you as rapidly as they can be procured. *The President has read your telegram, and directs me to suggest that if the enemy had more occupation south of the river, his cavalry would not be so likely to make raids north of it.*"

On the 13th of October the President wrote to Gen. McClellan concerning the operations of the army. And on the 17th of October Gen. McClellan wrote in reply. The letter of the President and the reply of Gen. McClellan are as follows:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 13, 1862.

My Dear Sir: You remember my speaking to you of what I called your overcautiousness. Are you not overcautious when you assume that you cannot do what the enemy is constantly doing? Should you not claim to be at least his equal in prowess, and act upon the claim?

As I understand, you telegraphed Gen. Halleck that you cannot subsist your army at Winchester, unless the railroad from Harper's Ferry to that point be put in working order. But the enemy does now subsist his army at Winchester at a distance nearly twice as great from railroad transportation as you would have to do without the railroad last named. He now wagons from Culpepper Court-house, which is just about twice as far as you would have to do from Harper's Ferry. He is certainly not more than half as well provided with wagons as you are. I certainly should be pleased for you to have the advantage of the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester; but it wastes all the remainder of Autumn to give it to you, and in fact ignores the question of *time*, which cannot and must not be ignored.

Again: one of the standard maxims of war, as you know, is, "to operate upon the enemy's communications as much as possible without exposing your own." You seem to act as if this applies *against* you, but cannot apply in your *favor*. Change positions with the enemy, and think you not he would break your communication with Richmond within the next twenty-four hours? You dread his going into Pennsylvania. But if he does so in full force, he gives up his communications to you absolutely, and you have nothing to do but to follow and ruin him; if he does so with less than full force, fall upon and beat what is left behind all the easier.

Exclusive of the water line, you are now nearer Richmond than the enemy is by the route that you *can* and he *must* take. Why can you not reach there before him, unless you admit that he is more than your equal on a march? His route is the arc of a circle, while yours is the chord. The roads are as good on yours as on his.

You know I desired, but did not order you to cross the Potomac below instead of above the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge. My idea was, that this would at once menace the enemy's communications, which I would seize if he would permit. If he should move northward, I would follow him closely, holding his communications. If he should prevent our seizing his communications, and move towards Richmond, I would press closely to him, fight him if a favorable opportunity should present, and, at least, try to beat him to Richmond on the inside track. I say "try;" if we never try, we shall never succeed. If he make a stand at Winchester, moving neither north nor south, I would fight him there, on the idea that if we cannot beat him when he bears the wastage of coming to us, we never can when we bear the wastage of going to him. This proposition is a simple truth, and is too important to be lost sight of for a moment. In coming to us, he tenders us an advantage which we should not waive. We should not so operate as to merely drive him away. As we must beat him somewhere, or fail finally, we can do it, if at all, easier near to us than far away. If we cannot beat the enemy where he now is, we never can, he again being within the intrenchments of Richmond.

Recurring to the idea of going to Richmond on the inside track, the facility of supplying from the side, away from the enemy, is remarkable, as it were by the different spokes of a wheel, extending from the hub toward the rim, and this, whether you move directly by the chord or on the inside arc, hugging the Blue Ridge more closely. The chord-line, as you see, carries you by Aldie, Haymarket and Fredericksburgh, and you see how turnpikes, railroads, and, finally, the Potomac, by Aquia Creek, meet you at all points from Washington. The same, only the lines lengthened a little, if you press closer to the Blue Ridge part of the way. The gaps through the Blue Ridge I understand to be about the following distances from Harper's Ferry, to wit: Vestal's, five miles; Gregory's, thirteen; Snicker's, eighteen; Ashby's, twenty-eight; Manassas, thirty-eight; Chester, forty-five, and Thornton's, fifty-three. I should think it preferable to take the route nearest the enemy, disabling him to make an important move without your knowledge, and compelling him to keep his forces together for dread of you. The gaps would enable you to attack if you should wish. For a great part of the way you would be practically between the enemy and both Washington and Richmond, enabling us to spare you the greatest number of troops from here. When, at length, running for Richmond ahead of him, enables him to move this way; if he does so, turn and attack him in rear. But I think he should be engaged long before such point is reached. It is all easy if our troops march as well as the enemy, and it is unmanly to say they cannot do it. This letter is in no sense an order.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

Major-General McClellan.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPLY.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp in Pleasant Valley, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: Your letter of the 13th inst. reached me yesterday morning, by the hands of Col. Perkins.

I had sent out strong reconnoissances, early in the morning, in the direction of Charlestown, Leetown, &c., and, as sharp artillery firing was heard, I felt it incumbent to go the front. I did not leave Charlestown until dark, so that I have been unable to give to your Excellency's letter that full and respectful consideration which it merits at my hands.

I do not wish to detain Col. Perkins beyond this morning's train. I therefore think it best to send him back with this simple acknowledgment of the receipt of your Excellency's letter. I am not wedded to any particular plan of operations. I hope to have, to-day, reliable information as to the position of the enemy, whom I still believe to be between Bunker Hill and Winchester. I promise you that I will give your views the fullest and most unprejudiced consideration, and that it is my intention to advance the moment my men are shod, and my cavalry are sufficiently renovated to be available.

Your Excellency may be assured that I will not adopt a course which differs at all from your views, without first fully explaining my reasons, and giving you time to issue such instructions as may seem best to you. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General, United States Army.

His Excellency the President.

Gen. McClellan continued to call for reinforcements and to complain of a lack of supplies. The latter complaint led to the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck, which was published at the time of his removal from the command and need not now be repeated.

Then comes the following

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

On the 21st of October Gen. McClellan informs Gen. Halleck that he has nearly accomplished supplying his army with the clothing absolutely necessary for marching. He complains, however, of his want of cavalry, and concludes:

"Without more cavalry horses our communications, from the moment we march, would be at the mercy of the large cavalry force of the enemy, and it would not be possible for us to cover our flanks properly, or to obtain the necessary information of the position and movements of the enemy in such a way as to insure success. My experience has shown the necessity of a large and efficient cavalry force. Under the foregoing circumstances, I beg leave to ask *whether the President desires me to march on the enemy at once or to await the reception of the new horses*, every possible step having been taken to insure their prompt arrival."

To this Gen. Halleck replies on the same day, at 3.30 P.M.:

"Your telegram of 12 M. has been submitted to the President. He directs me to say that he has no change to make in his order of the sixth instant. If you have not been, and are not now, in condition to obey it, you will be able to show such want of ability. The President does not expect impossibilities, but he is very anxious that *all this good weather should not be wasted in inactivity.*"

On the 21st of October, Gen. McClellan telegraphs:

"*After full consultation, I have decided to move upon the line indicated by the President in his letter of the 13th instant*, and have accordingly taken steps to execute the movement. I will inform you, from time to time, of the occupation of Leesburgh, Hillsborough, Snickersville, &c. I shall need all the cavalry and other reinforcements you can send me from Washington."

On the 22d Gen. Halleck replies:

"Should you move as proposed in your telegram of yesterday, I can send about 20,000 men from Washington to reinforce you."

On the 25th of October Gen. McClellan transmits to Gen. Halleck a report of Col. Robert Williams, commanding a detachment of cavalry, in which it is stated that nearly half of his horses are unsound, from "sore tongue, grease, and consequent lameness and sore backs," and that "the horses which are still sound are absolutely *broken down from fatigue* and want of flesh."

To this the President replies to Gen. McClellan on the same day:

"I have just read your dispatch about sore tongue and fatigued horses. Will you pardon me for asking what *the horses of your army have done since the battle of Antietam that fatigues anything?*"

Gen. McClellan replies on the same day:

"In reply to your telegram of this date, I have the honor to state, from the time this army left Washington, on the 7th of September, my cavalry has been constantly employed in making reconnoissances, scouting and picketing. Since the battle of Antietam six regiments have made a trip of 200 miles, marching 55 miles in one day, while endeavoring to reach Stuart's cavalry. Gen. Pleasonton, in his official report, states that he, with the remainder of our available cavalry, while on Stuart's track, marched 78 miles in 24 hours. Besides these two remarkable expeditions, our cavalry has been engaged in picketing and scouting 150 miles of river front since the battle of Antietam, and has made repeated reconnoissances since that time, engaging the enemy on every occasion, and, indeed, it has performed harder service since the battle than before. I beg that you will also consider that this same cavalry was brought from the Peninsula, where it encountered most laborious service, and was at the commencement of this campaign, in low condition, and from that time to the present has had no time to recruit. If any instance can be found where overworked cavalry has performed more labor than mine since the battle of Antietam I am not conscious of it."

The following is the reply of the President:

"Yours, in reply to mine, about horses, received. Of course, you know the facts better than I. Still, two considerations remain: Stuart's cavalry outmarched ours, having certainly done more marked service on the Peninsula and everywhere since. Secondly, will not a movement of our army be a relief to the cavalry, compelling the enemy to concentrate instead of 'foraging' in squads everywhere?"

On the 27th of October, Gen. McClellan telegraphed to the President:

"Your Excellency is aware of the very great reduction of numbers that has taken place in most of the old regiments of this command, and how necessary it is to fill up these skeletons before taking them again into action. I have the honor, therefore, to request that the *order to fill up the old regiments with drafted men may at once be issued.*"

To this the President replies as follows, on the same day:

"Your dispatch of 3 P.M. of to-day, in regard to filling up old regiments with drafted men, is received, and the request therein shall be complied with as far as practicable.

"*And now I ask a distinct answer to the question: Is it your purpose not to go into action again until the men now being drafted in the States are incorporated in the old regiments?*"

The following is Gen. McClellan's reply—after referring to previous communications in relation to filling up the old regiments, he says:

"In the press of business, I then called an aide, and telling him I had conversed with you upon the subject, I directed him to write for me a dispatch, asking your Excellency to have the necessary order given. I regret to say that this officer, after writing the dispatch, finding me still engaged, sent it to the telegraph office without first submitting it to me, under the impression that he had communicated my views. *He, however, unfortunately added "before taking them into action again."* This phrase was not authorized or intended by me. It has conveyed altogether an erroneous impression as to my plans and intentions. To your Excellency's question I answer distinctly that I have not had any idea of postponing the advance until the old regiments are filled by drafted men. I commenced crossing the army into Virginia yesterday, and shall push forward as rapidly as possible, to endeavor to meet the enemy."

Your Committee would say that, in their opinion, a staff officer who could, from negligence or other cause, add to a dispatch from the General commanding an army to the President, that which "was not authorized or intended," should at least be assigned to some other duty.

The movement of the army across the river, which was commenced upon the 26th of October, continued slowly, until, on the 8th of November Gen. McClellan announced to the President that the last corps of his army finished crossing on the 3d of November, *just four weeks from the time the order to cross was given.*

In the letter to the President, of the 17th of October, Gen. McClellan writes:

"Your excellency may be assured that I will not adopt a course which differs at all from your views, without first fully explaining my reasons and giving you time to issue such instructions as may seem best to you."

Gen. McClellan was relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, in pursuance of the following orders:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D.C., Nov. 5, 1862.

General: On receipt of the order of the President, sent herewith, you will immediately turn over your command to Maj.-Gen. Burnside, and repair to Trenton, N.J., reporting on your arrival at that place by telegraph for further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding, &c., &c.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND—THE MOVEMENTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Committee proceed to state the circumstances attending Gen. Burnside's movement to Fredericksburgh, and the causes of the failure of his first attempt to cross. This has been already fully set before the public in the report of the former Investigating Committee. The report then submits the following concerning the second attempt to cross and

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. Burnside then began to make preparations for another movement, bringing up the pontoons as rapidly as possible, to enable his forces to cross the river.

The plan determined upon was to cross the river at two points; the right wing to cross opposite Fredericksburgh, and the left wing to cross from three to four miles below the city. The left wing was composed of the Left Grand Division, with a corps from the Centre Grand Division, making a force of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, the whole being under command of Major-Gen. Franklin. The crossing was made successfully at both points, but with much opposition from sharpshooters on the right.

Gen. Burnside states the following in regard to his plan of attack:

"The enemy had cut a road along in the rear of the line of heights where we made our attack, by means of which they connected the two wings of their army, and avoided a long detour around through a bad country. I obtained from a colored man, from the other side of the town, information in regard to this new road, which proved to be correct. *I wanted to obtain possession of that new road*, and that was my reason for making an attack on the extreme left. *I did not intend to make the attack on the right until that position had been taken, which I supposed would stagger the enemy, cutting their line in two; and then I proposed to make a direct attack on their front and drive them out of their works.*"

The following is the order to Gen. Franklin, who commanded the left:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 13, 5.55 A.M.

Gen. Hardie will carry this dispatch to you and remain with you during the day. The General Commanding directs that *you keep your whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road*, and you will send out at once a division, at least, to pass below Smithfield, to seize, if possible, the heights near Capt. Hamilton's, on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open. He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from Gen. Sumner's command up the plank road to its intersection of the telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view to seizing the heights on both of these roads. Holding these heights, with the heights near Capt. Hamilton's, will, I hope, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns, distant from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog. Two of Gen. Hooker's divisions are in your rear at the bridges, and will remain there as supports. Copies of instructions to Gens. Sumner and Hooker will be forwarded to you by an orderly very soon. You will keep your whole command in readiness to move at once as soon as the fog lifts. The watchword which, if possible, should be given to every company, will be "Scott."

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PARKE, Chief of Staff.

Maj.-Gen. Franklin, Commanding Department, Grand Division Army of Potomac.

Gen. Franklin states, when last examined, that he received the above order at about 7½ A.M., and that he at once took measures to carry out what he considered to be the meaning of the order, that is, "an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was." In his testimony, given when your Committee were at Falmouth, he says: "I put in all the troops that I thought it proper and prudent to put in. I fought the whole strength of my command, as far as I could, and at the same time keep my connection with the river open."

From the testimony it would appear that the attack was in reality made by one of the smallest divisions in Gen. Franklin's command—the division of Gen. Meade, numbering about 4,500 men. This division was supported on its right by Gen. Gibbon's division of about 5,000 men. On the left was Gen. Doubleday's division, forming the extreme left of our line, nearly at right angles with Gen. Meade's division, and extending to the river. Just as Gen. Meade's division advanced to the attack, Gen. Birney's division, of Gen. Stoneman's corps, numbering about 7,000, came up and took position immediately in the rear of Gen. Meade.

The division of Gen. Meade succeeded in piercing the first line of the enemy, and gaining the crest of the hill. Gen. Gibbon, seeing Gen. Meade advancing to the attack, ordered his division forward. After his last brigade had advanced, driving the enemy with the bayonet, and he was preparing his batteries to open upon a rebel regiment that made their appearance on his left, Gen. Gibbon was wounded and taken from the field. Gen. Meade's division having reached the crest of the hill, formed themselves in the presence of the reserves of the enemy, who opened fire upon them in front, and they also received a fire upon their flank. The superiority of the enemy was so overwhelming that Meade's division was forced back, as was also Gibbon's division. The enemy pursued until checked by Birney's division. Our forces continued to hold their position, without renewing the attack, until they were ordered to withdraw across the river.

The losses sustained in the attack, in killed, wounded and missing, were as follows: Meade's division, 1,769; Gibbon's division, 1,249; Birney's division, 951.

Gen. Burnside, upon hearing of the small force ordered to attack the enemy, sent an order to Gen. Franklin to make a vigorous attack with his whole force. *Several of the witnesses testify that had the attack been renewed with all the available force under Gen. Franklin's command, it would have been successful.* Gen. Franklin testifies that it was not an order, but a request, and that when he received it, it was too late to renew the attack, and therefore he did not do it.

Gen. Franklin testifies as follows:

"The order under which I was acting directed that the line of retreat should be kept open. It also directed that I should hold my troops in position for a rapid march down the Richmond road. *I never dreamed that this was considered as a strong attack at all, until since the battle took place.* At that time I had no idea that it was the main attack, but supposed it was an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was. * * * * I was strengthened in this opinion by the staff officer who brought it, (the order.)

* * * * * * *

Q.—Did you not understand, from this order, that you were to use all the troops necessary to seize and hold the heights near Capt. Hamilton's, and that the General commanding considered that that was necessary to be done in order to secure success?

A.—No; I did not. I should suppose that the order would not have limited me to "at least a division," as the wording of it shows, had such been his intention; and besides he directs me to keep my whole command in position to move along the old Richmond road. If he had intended me to use my whole force if necessary, to hold that hill, he hardly would have coupled it with the condition to keep my command in readiness for this other movement.

Q.—Was the other movement feasible until after the possession of those heights by our troops?

A.—I think that the other movement, if it had been ordered with my whole force, would have necessarily involved the possession of those heights. Had I been ordered to move my whole force along the Richmond road, I should have been compelled to take all that would be found in the road, and those heights would have been in the road.

Q.—As it was indispensable that we should have possession of those heights in order to move down the old Richmond road, and as you were ordered to send out at least one division to pass below Smithfield and seize, if possible, those heights, did you not deem that that order required of you that you should, when repulsed in the first attempt, renew the attack?

A.—I think it did; but by the time the rebels were driven back into the woods by Birney's division and Sickles' division, it was past three o'clock. It was dark, at that time, by five o'clock, and it was too late then to make such an attempt with the slightest hope of success."

The testimony of all the witnesses before your Committee proves most conclusively that, *had the attack been made upon the left with all the force which Gen. Franklin could have used for that purpose, the plan of Gen. Burnside would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory.*

After the attack on Saturday our army remained in position until Monday night, when it was withdrawn across the river without loss.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SUBSEQUENT PLANS—INTERFERENCE OF GENERALS.

Shortly after the battle of Fredericksburgh, Gen. Burnside devised a plan for attacking the enemy in his front. The main army was to cross at a place some six or seven miles below Fredericksburgh. The positions for the artillery to protect the crossing were all selected; the roads were all surveyed, and the corduroy was cut for preparing the roads. At the same time a feint of crossing was to be made some distance above Falmouth, which feint could be turned into a positive attack should the enemy discover the movement below; otherwise the main attack was to be made below.

In connection with this movement of the main army, a cavalry expedition was organized, consisting of 2,500 of the best cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, 1,000 of whom were picked men. The plan of that expedition was as follows: Accompanied by a brigade of infantry, detailed to protect the crossing of the Rappahannock, it was to proceed up to Kelly's Ford; there the 1,000 picked men were to cross, and to proceed to the Rapidan and cross that river at Raccoon Ford; then to go onward and cross the Virginia Central Railroad at Louisa Court-house, the James River at Goochland or Carter's, blowing up the locks of the James River Canal at the place of crossing; cross the Richmond and Lynchburgh Railroad at a point south of there, blowing up the iron bridge at the place of crossing; cross the Richmond, Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad where it crosses the Nottoway River, destroying the railroad bridge there; and then proceed on by Gen. Peck's command, and effect a junction with Gen. Peck at Suffolk, where steamers were to be in waiting to take them to Aquia Creek.

To distract the attention of the enemy, and deceive them in regard to which body of cavalry was the attacking column, at the time the thousand picked men crossed the Rappahannock a portion of the remaining 1,500 was to proceed toward Warrenton; another portion toward Culpepper Court-House; and the remainder were to accompany the thousand picked men as far as Raccoon Ford, and then return. While this country expedition was in progress the general movement was to be made across the river.

On the 26th of December an order was issued for the entire command to prepare three days' cooked rations; to have their wagons filled with ten days' small rations, if possible; to have from ten to twelve days' supply of beef cattle with them; to take forage for their teams and their artillery and cavalry horses, and the requisite amount of ammunition—in fact, to be in a condition to move at twelve hours' notice.

Shortly after that order was issued, Gen. John Newton and Gen. John Cochrane—the one commanding a division and the other a brigade in the Left Grand Division, under Gen. William B. Franklin—came up to Washington on leave of absence. Previous to obtaining leave of absence from Gen. Franklin, they informed him and Gen. Wm. F. Smith that when they came to Washington they should take the opportunity to represent to some one in authority here the dispirited condition of the army, and the danger there was in attempting any movement against the enemy at that time.

When they reached Washington, Gen. Cochrane, as he states, endeavored to find certain members of Congress, to whom to make the desired communication. Failing to find them, he determined to seek an interview with the President for the purpose of making the communication directly to him. On proceeding to the President's house, he there met Secretary Seward, to whom he explained the object of his being there and the general purport of his proposed communication to the President, and requested him to procure an interview for them, which Mr. Seward promised to do, and which he did do.

That day the interview took place, and Gen. Newton opened the subject to the President. At first the President, as Gen. Newton expresses it, "very naturally conceived that they had come there for the purpose of injuring Gen. Burnside, and suggesting some other person to fill his place." Gen. Newton states, that while he firmly believed that the principal cause of the dispirited condition of the army was the want of confidence in the military capacity of Gen. Burnside, he deemed it improper to say so to the President "right square out," and *therefore endeavored to convey the same idea indirectly.* When asked if he considered it any less improper to do such a thing indirectly than it was to do it directly, he qualified his previous assertion by saying that his object was to inform the President of what he considered to be the condition of the army, in the hope that the President would make inquiry, and learn the true cause for himself. Upon perceiving this impression upon the mind of the President, Gens. Newton and Cochrane state that they hastened to assure the President that he was entirely mistaken, and so far succeeded, that at the close of the interview the President said to them he was glad they had called upon him, and that he hoped that good would result from the interview.

To return to Gen. Burnside. The cavalry expedition had started; the brigade of infantry detailed to accompany it had crossed the Rappahannock at Richard's Ford, and returned by way of Ellis' Ford, leaving the way clear for the cavalry to cross at Kelly's Ford. The day they had arranged to make the crossing, Gen. Burnside received from the President the following telegram:

"I have good reason for saying that you must not make a general movement without letting me know of it."

Gen. Burnside states that he could not imagine, at the time, what reason the President could have for sending him such a telegram. None of the officers of his command, except one or two of his staff who had remained in camp, had been told anything of his plan beyond the simple fact that a movement was to be made. He could only suppose that the dispatch related in some way to important military movements in other parts of the country, in which it was necessary to have coöperation.

Upon the receipt of that telegram, steps were immediately taken to halt the cavalry expedition where it then was (at Kelly's Ford) until further orders. A portion of it was shortly afterward sent off to intercept Stuart, who had just made a raid to Dumfries, and the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-House, which it failed to do.

Gen. Burnside came to Washington to ascertain from the President the true state of the case. He was informed by the President that some general officers from the Army of the Potomac, whose names he declined to give, had called upon him, and represented that Gen. Burnside contemplated soon making a movement, and *that the army was so dispirited and demoralized that any attempt to make a movement at that time must result in disaster; that no prominent officers in the Army of the Potomac were in favor of any movement at that time.*

Gen. Burnside informed the President that none of his officers had been informed what his plan was, and then proceeded to explain it in detail to the President. He urged upon the President to grant him permission to carry it out, but the President declined to do so at that time. Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton was sent for, and then learned, for the first time, of the President's action in stopping the movement; although Gen. Halleck was previously aware that a movement was contemplated by Gen. Burnside. Gen. Halleck, with Gen. Burnside, held that the officers who had made those representations to the President should be at once dismissed the service. Gen. Burnside remained here at that time for two days, but no conclusion was reached upon the subject.

When he returned to his camp he learned that many of the details of the general movement, and the details of the cavalry expedition, had become known to the rebel sympathizers in Washington, thereby rendering that plan impracticable. When asked to whom he had communicated his plan, he stated that he had told no one in Washington, except the President, Secretary Stanton, and Gen. Halleck; and in his camp none knew of it, except one or two of his staff officers who had remained in camp all the time. He professed himself unable to tell how his plans had become known to the enemy.

A correspondence then took place between the President, Gen. Halleck and Gen. Burnside. Gen. Burnside desired distinct authority from Gen. Halleck, or some one authorized to give it, to make a movement across the river. While urging the importance and necessity for such a movement, he candidly admitted that there was hardly a general officer in his command who approved of it. While willing to take upon himself all the responsibility of the movement, and promising to keep in view the President's caution concerning running any risk of destroying the Army of the Potomac, *he desired to have at least Gen. Halleck's sanction or permission to make the movement.* Gen. Halleck replied that while he had always favored a forward movement, he could not take the responsibility of giving any directions as to how and when it should be made.

Gen. Burnside then determined to make a movement without any further correspondence on the subject. He was unable to devise any as promising as the one just thwarted by this interference of his subordinate officers, which interference gave the enemy the time, if not the means to ascertain what he had proposed to do. He, however, devised a plan of movement, and proceeded to put it in execution. As is well known, it was rendered abortive in consequence of the severe storm which took place shortly after the movement began.

Gen. Burnside states that, besides the inclemency of the weather, there was another powerful reason for abandoning the movement, viz.: the almost universal feeling among his general officers against it. Some of these officers freely gave vent to their feelings in the presence of their inferiors.

In consequence of this, and also what had taken place during the battle of Fredericksburgh, &c., Gen. Burnside directed an order to be issued, which he styled General Order No. 8.

That order dismissed some officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President, relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and also pronounced sentence of death upon some deserters who had been tried and convicted.

Gen. Burnside states that he had become satisfied that it was absolutely necessary that some such examples should be made, in order to enable him to maintain the proper authority over the army under his command. The order was duly signed and issued, and only waited publication.

Two or three of his most trusted Staff officers represented to Gen. Burnside that should he then publish that order, he would force upon the President the necessity of at once sanctioning it, or, by refusing his approval, assume an attitude of hostility to Gen. Burnside. The publication of the order was accordingly delayed for the time.

Gen. Burnside came to Washington and laid the order before the President, with the distinct assurance that in no other way could he exercise a proper command over the army of the Potomac; and he asked the President to sanction the order, or accept his resignation as Major-General. The President acknowledged that Gen. Burnside was right, but declined to decide without consulting with some of his advisers. To this Gen. Burnside replied that, if the President took time for consultation, he would not be allowed to publish that order, and therefore asked to have his resignation accepted at once. This the President declined to do.

Gen. Burnside returned his camp, and came again to Washington that night at the request of the President, and the next morning called upon the President for his decision. He was informed that the President declined to approve his order No. 8, *but had concluded to relieve him from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and to appoint Gen. Hooker in his place.* Thereupon Gen. Burnside again insisted that his resignation be accepted. This the President declined to do; and, after some urging, Gen. Burnside consented to take a leave of absence for thirty days, with the understanding that, at the end of that time, he should be assigned to duty, as he deemed it improper to hold a commission as Major-General, and receive his pay without rendering service therefor. Gen. Burnside objected to the wording of the order which relieved him of his command, and which stated that it was *at his own request*, as being unjust to him and unfounded in fact; but upon representation that any other order would do injury to the cause, he consented to let it remain as it then read.

The Committee append to their report some reflections upon the general course and prospects of the war—holding that it can only be ended by *fighting*, and that, with courage, constancy and unity on the part of the people, everything promises a speedy and victorious end. The report is signed by

B. WADE, Z. CHANDLER, Senators.

D. W. GOOCH, JOHN COVODE, G. W. JULIAN, M. F. ODELL, Members of the House of Represent's.

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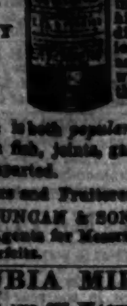

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Make care of Health. "But how?" you ask;
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain;
The Liver keep in active play,
And *regulate*, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the spirits, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
In Health's supreme protection— [illegible]

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For artificial aid she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be fortified with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, sickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Men or Women, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

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